



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

PRIMER
OF
FRENCH PHILOLOGY
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

303. g.

Digitized by Google



600085599%



PRIMER OF FRENCH PHILOLOGY.

PRIMER
OF
FRENCH PHILOLOGY.

WITH EXERCISES
FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY
REV. A. C. CLAPIN, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND BACHELIER-ÈS-LETTRES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE;

ASSISTANT MASTER OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL.



LONDON:
GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.
1878.

303. g. 312

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

FRENCH GRAMMAR FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sixth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 2s. 6d. Comprising—

Part I.—ACCIDENCE, ACCIDENCE EXERCISES, VOCABULARY.

Part II.—SYNTAX, EXERCISES IN SYNTAX, MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

Also,

GERMAN GRAMMAR FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fcap. 8vo., 2s. 6d. Comprising—

1. ACCIDENCE; 2. SYNTAX; 3. ACCIDENCE EXERCISES; 4. SYNTAX EXERCISES; 5. GERMAN READER; 6. VOCABULARY.

Also,

FRENCH PRIMER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 1s. Comprising—

1. ACCIDENCE; 2. EXERCISES; 3. VOCABULARY.

P R E F A C E.

THE Exercises which accompany this short Treatise on French Philology are the plea put forth for publishing it. Brachet's 'Historical Grammar of the French Language' is such an excellent class book on French Philology that this apology seems to be needed for trenching upon the same ground. All, however, who are engaged in teaching this interesting branch of the French language, will have felt the difficulty of imparting an accurate knowledge of it, without the help of exercises, and will appreciate the endeavour here made to supply a real need ; to them this short Text Book will be welcome, not because it teaches anything new, but because it teaches the discoveries of *Littre*, *Diez* and *Brachet* in a new way, and with new appliances.

The plan adopted in the arrangement of subjects will prove very serviceable in imparting clear perceptions of the changes that Latin has undergone in passing into French. The general laws, according to which the changes in *Latin words* have proceeded, are treated of at the outset, and gradually the mind of the learner is educated to grasp the particular laws that apply to the permutations in *vowels* and *consonants*. Each page of the book is confined to one

separate subject; and to every such page there corresponds an exercise upon it; so that whatever is learnt in each lesson becomes imprinted on the mind by repetition in the corresponding exercise.

Some of the questions in these exercises being intended to stimulate private inquiry in Philology, the answers are not to be obtained directly from the Text; an Etymological Vocabulary has, however, been added at the end of the Book, which will enable any intelligent pupil to answer them without difficulty.

It has been deemed expedient, in this short treatise, to avoid long explanations; much is therefore omitted which it would have been interesting to dwell upon. Thus while the use of the circumflex, as an etymological symbol (as in *même*, &c.), is treated of on the subject of accents, its extension to such words as *théâtre*, *fantôme*, *pôle*, &c., by false analogy, is not here discussed. Again, it would have been interesting, when treating of the addition of letters to French words, to instance similar changes in English ones, and compare with the French *lierre*, *lurette*, *loriot*, the English *nickname*, *newt*, *nugget* (= *an ingot*); or, when speaking of the interpolation of *b*, *d*, *g* (as in *chambre*, *cendre*, *épingle*, &c.), to instance the same tendency in English (as in *sound*, *timber*, *slumber*, *laggard*, &c.). Such investigations, however, would have been out of place in this Primer; they are here hinted at as a field for private inquiry. An observant pupil will, from the study of this treatise, see that there is a reason for every change in French words, that there is nothing

arbitrary; and he will be led to account for much that at first was perplexing and apparently irrational. Further, he will be led on to see the reason for many a grammatical rule which before seemed arbitrary, such as the rule for the agreement of the Past Participle conjugated with *avoir*; and he will find some real pleasure in tracing “*J’ai écrit des lettres*” to “*habeo scriptum litteras*,” while he will recognise in “*les lettres que j’ai écrites*” the Popular Latin “*litteræ quas habeo scriptas*.”

. A ‘Note on French Gender,’ by R. Brodie, M.A., which could not have been introduced in the text without interfering with the plan of the book, has, with his permission, been added at the end of the book.

A. C. CLAPIN.

SHERBORNE,

February, 1878.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	3
TONIC ACCENT	4
GRAMMATICAL ACCENTS	5
ARTICLE	6
SUBSTANTIVE	7
ADJECTIVE	8
PRONOUN	9
VERB	10
AUXILIARY VERBS— <i>Avoir, Être</i>	11-12
REGULAR VERBS—	
FIRST CONJUGATION	13
SECOND CONJUGATION	14
THIRD CONJUGATION	15
FOURTH CONJUGATION	16
IRREGULAR VERBS— <i>aller, envoyer</i>	17
DEFECTIVE VERBS	18-20
ADVERB	21
PREPOSITION	22
CONJUNCTION; INTERJECTION	23
DERIVED WORDS—Augmentatives and Diminutives	24
APPENDIX—Vowels, Diphthongs, Liquids, Labials, Dentals, Gutturals	25-30
TABLE OF FRENCH TERMINATIONS	31
SPECIMENS OF OLD FRENCH	32
EXERCISES	35-48
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY	49-56
NOTE ON FRENCH GENDER	57-63

FRENCH PHILOLOGY.

B

WORKS CONSULTED.

Brachet's 'Historical Grammar of the French Language ;
Littré's 'Histoire de la Langue Française' ; Diez, 'Grammatik
der Romanischen Sprachen' ; Littré's 'Historical Dictionary ;'
Peile's 'Primer of Philology.'

FRENCH PHILOLOGY.

Introduction.

THE Colloquial Latin which the Roman soldiers introduced into Gaul was the basis of the French language. This Latin, altered through the *Celtic* pronunciation, had become a distinct language at the time of the downfall of the Roman Empire, and was called the *Romance language* (*Lingua Romana rustica*). It was subdivided into two varieties, the *Langue d'oïl*, spoken north of the Loire, and the *Langue d'oc*, or Provençal, south of that river. These names were due to the manner in which each division pronounced the affirmative *oui* (Lat. *hoc illud*), this being pronounced *oïl* in the north, and *oc* in the south. The *Langue d'oïl*, or rather that dialect of it spoken in the Province called Ile-de-France, gradually supplanted the others, and finally became the present French language.

To the Popular French thus formed by the people out of the Colloquial Latin have been added words coined by learned men out of Latin and Greek, and also words borrowed from Foreign languages. Of the older stock many are German words, introduced by the Teutonic conquerors, and relating to war and to the Feudal system.

The inflexions of the Latin soon disappeared out of the popular French. The six cases, which expressed shades of thought too subtle for the popular tongue, were first reduced to the Nominative and Accusative, and later to the Accusative alone. Again, the unaccented syllable with which this Accusative ended was gradually dropped, or replaced by *e* mute,¹ and other atonic syllables disappeared,² till French became what it is now, "shortened Latin."

¹ (*Murum*, mur; *rosam*, rose.)

² (*bon(i)tatem*, bonté; *comp(u)tum*, compte.)

TONIC ACCENT.

The stress laid in speaking on a particular syllable of each word is called the **Tonic Accent** of that word; and the syllable on which the voice is raised is called the accented or *Tonic* syllable, the others being *Atonic*, or unaccented.

In French words the last syllable is the one accented; but when the word ends in *e* mute, the tonic accent is on the penultimate. In order to keep the tonic accent on the same syllable as in Latin, the French have contracted the Latin words, by dropping all the vowels that followed the accented syllable; thus *durabilis*, *porticus*, became *durable*, *porche*.

As there can only be one tonic syllable in each word, the vowel which is accented in the simple words *faim*, *grain*, *chandelle*, becomes atonic in *famine*, *grenier*, *chandelier*.

The Latin Accent continues in all the words of popular origin, and the short atonic syllable that immediately precedes it is suppressed, as well as the medial consonant. All words which violate this law are of learned origin.

Thus according to this general rule, which is the key to French Etymology,

(1) The Latin accent in *examen*, *mobilis*, *organum*, is preserved in the popular words *essaim*, *meuble*, *orgue*; but not in the learned words *examen*, *mobile*, *organe*.

(2) The short atonic syllable is suppressed in the Latin *car(i)tatem*, *com(i)tatus*, *hosp(i)tale*, to form the popular words *cherté*, *comité*, *hôtel*; but not in the learned forms *charité*, *comité*, *hôpital*.

(3) The medial consonant is dropped in *Au(g)ustus*, *confi(d)entia*, *deli(c)atus*, to form the older words *Août*, *confiance*, *délié*; but not in the learned words *auguste*, *confidence*, *délicat*.

GRAMMATICAL ACCENTS.

The French Grammatical Accents differ widely from those of the Greek language, though borrowed from them. The acute, grave, and circumflex accents in Greek simply denote the tonic syllable and the shade of intonation on that syllable. In French, on the contrary, these accents have no connection with the tonic and etymologic accent, and are purely orthographic symbols.

The **Acute accent** (') is placed over *e* to show that it is shut (sounded with the mouth almost shut): but *e* shut does not take the acute accent when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as, *pommier, chanter, nez*.

The **Grave accent** (˘) is placed over *e* to mark that it is open; (sounded with the mouth rather open); but *e* open does not take the grave accent when it is not the last letter of its syllable; as, *mer, secret*; nor when it is before *x*, which is considered as a compound letter; as, *exemple, sexe* (pronounced *eg-zemple, sek-se*).

The final syllable *ès* is an exception in *après, dès, excès, progrès*.

In the finals *ége, e* takes an acute accent, although sounded open: as, *collège, protégé, chanté-je*.

This accent is also used to distinguish *à*, to, *là*, there, *où*, where, from *a*, has, *la*, the, *ou*, or.

The **Circumflex accent** (^), which makes the vowel very long, takes the place of a letter suppressed, generally *s*, as in *fête, âne, père*.

The grammatical accent has thus three different functions in orthography. (1) It indicates the pronunciation of certain vowels; as, *bonté, règle, rôle*; (2) It marks the suppression of certain letters; (3) It is used to distinguish between words otherwise spelt alike, but of different significations.

Article.

When popular Latin dropped the case inflexions of the classical Latin, it felt the need of an Article, and appropriated to this use the pronoun *ille*. The accusative *illum* became *illom*, then *illo* in mediæval Latin, and gave the Old French *lo*, which in the eleventh century was softened into *le*, just as *ego* became *jo*, and finally *je*. Similarly *illam* became *la* and *illos*, which gave the Old French *los*, was softened into *les*.

N.B.—The Article is a remarkable exception to the rule of the continuance of the Latin accent in French. This solitary exception may be accounted for by the fact that the Latin comic writers reckoned the first syllable of *ille*, *illa*, *illum* as short, and so compounded *in illum* into *ellum*. Thus the French language has retained only the latter syllable of this pronoun ; *il-lum* = *le*, *il-lam* = *la*, *il-li* = *lui*, *il-los* = *les*.

The contraction of *de le* and *à le* was originally into *del* and *al* ; about the twelfth century the *l* was deadened into *u* (as in *aube* from *alba*, *autre* from *alter*), and the plurals *chevals*, *mals*, became *chevaus*, *maus* (later *chevaux*, *maux*) ; thus *del* became *deu*, and finally *du*, and similarly *à le* and *à les* became *al*, *als*, then *au*, *aus*, *aux*.

The contracted form *enl* (= *en le*) has disappeared ; *es* (= *en les*) survives only in “*bachelier-ès-arts*,” “*docteur-ès-sciences*,” “*S. Pierre-ès-liens*,” “*ès-mains*.”

N.B.—No elision takes place in *le*, *la* before the words *oui*, *huit*, *huitième*, *huitaine*, *onze*, *onzième*. The explanation of this anomaly is probably to be found in the kind of aspiration with which these words are pronounced.

Substantives.

During the transition from the inflected Latin to the non-inflected French there was a period when two cases only were used, the Nominative and the Accusative. The latter prevailed, and with the suppression of its short termination became the origin of almost all French words.

The impress of the Nominative alone is retained in *soror*, *sœur*; *pictor*, *peintre*; *antecessor*, *ancêtre*; *traditor*, *traître*; the Nominative and Accusative forms have survived, side by side, in *pastor*, *pâtre*; *pastorem*, *pasteur*; *cantor*, *chantre*; *cantorem*, *chanteur*; in all other words the Accusative case alone has survived; *chandeleur* (*candelarum festa*) and *leur* (*illorum*) are the only instances of the survival of the Latin Genitive.

The substitution of the Masculine for the Neuter, which had begun in the days of Plautus, became complete in mediæval Latin. The neuter plural in *a* (*cornua*, *folia*, *pecora*, *pira*, *poma*) was then mistaken for a singular nominative of the first declension, hence the feminine substantives *corne*, *feuille*, *pécure*, *poire*, *pomme*. This is also the reason why *orgue* (*organum*) was feminine in Old French.

The only exception to the rule that masculines in Latin remain masculine in French is that of the abstract nouns ending in *or*, which have all become Feminine, except *honneur*, *amour*, *labeur*. *Amour* is feminine in the plural. *Délise* (*delitium*) is masculine; *Délises* (*delitiæ*) is feminine.

The termination *s* of the plural is derived from the inflexion of the Latin plural accusative (*rosas*, *nidos*). In olden time, however, the mute letters *s*, *x*, *z* were equivalent; we consequently have the plurals *bijoux* and *clois*; and the old plurals *chevaus*, *maus*, modernised into *chevaux*, *maux*.

Adjectives.

The Adjectives which in Latin had two different terminations for the masculine and feminine, had also two in Old French, and those which had only one (as *grandis*) had only one in French. Thus in Old French "une *grand* femme," "une âme *mortel*," would have been grammatically correct. A trace of this older form remains in the expressions *grand'faim*, *grand'mère*, *grand'peur*, in which the apostrophe has been introduced erroneously, since it indicates the suppression of a mute *e*, which in reality never existed.

Old adjectives ending in *al* form their plural masculine in *aux* like substantives with the same ending; but the modern adjectives *fatal*, *glacial*, taken from the Latin by the scholars of modern times, make *fatals*, *glacials*, in the plural. Just as *al* became softened into *au*, so was *el* softened into *eau* and *ol* into *ou*; hence, *bel*, *nouvel*, *fol*, *mol*, became *beau*, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*.

The five adjectives *bon*, *grand*, *mal*, *moult*, *petit*, have retained their old comparatives.

1. *Bon*: Old Fr. *mieldre* (melior); *meilleur* (melior-rem).
2. *Grand*: *maire* (major); *majeur* (majorem).
3. *Mal*: *pire* (pejor); Old Fr. *pejeur* (pejorem).
4. *Moult* (multus); *plusieurs* (pluriores).
5. *Petit*: *moindre* (minor); *mineur* (minorem).

The forms derived from the neuter are *moins* (minus), *pis* (pejus), *plus* (plus), *mieux*, Old Fr. *miels* (melius). *Senior* has produced Old Fr. *sinre* (which passed into *sire*, just as *prins* = *prehensus* passed into *pris*); and *seniorem* has given us *seigneur*.

Pronouns.

The French Personal Pronouns are derived directly from the Latin *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, *se*.

Je may be traced back through its successive forms *jo*, *io*, *eo* down to its origin *ego*. Its first transition into *eo* corresponds with that of *li(g)are* into *lier*, *eo* passes into *io* as *leonem* into *lion*, then *io* into *jo*, as *Dibionem* into *Dijon*, and finally becomes *je*, just as the old French *lo* was weakened into *le*.

Moi, *toi*, *soi*, are the datives *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi* contracted into *mī*, *tī*, *sī* (as *nihil* into *nīl*), then changed into *moi*, *toi*, *soi* (as *fidem* into *foi*).

The Latin demonstrative *ille* gave *il*(*ille*), *le*(*illum*), *lui* (*illi*), *elle* (*illa*), *la* (*illam*), *ils* (*illi*), *les*, *eux* (*illos*), *elles* (*illas*).

N.B.—*Eux* was at one time *els* and originally *ils* (*illos*).—*Leur* is the genitive plural *illorum*.—*En* and *y* are not really pronouns; for *en* is *inde*, which became *int*, then *ent*, and *y* is *ibi*, which passed into *iv* before becoming *y*. The use of *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, as subjects, is a comparatively recent corruption.

The Latin Possessive Adjectives gave both the Adjectives *mon*, *ma*, *ton*, &c., and also the Pronouns *mien*, *mienne*, *tien*, &c.

In Old French the *a* of *ma*, *ta*, *sa* was elided, as it is now in the Article *la*, and people then said *m'âme*, *t'épée*, *s'amie*. In the middle ages the use of the masculine forms *mon*, *ton*, *son*, superseded this elision. It has, however, survived in *m'amour* (for *ma amour* = my love), and in *m'amie*, which later on was corrupted into *ma mie*. Hence the word *mie* (lady-love). *Mien*, *tien*, *sien* could, in Old French, be used as adjectives, as in *le mien frère* (= *mon frère*).

Verbs.

The Romance language completely destroyed the old fabric of the Latin conjugation, and raised a new structure out of its ruins.

The Latin Passive gradually disappeared, and, as a substitute for it, the combination of the Auxiliary *être* with the Past Part. ("esse donatum" for "donari," "est concessum" for "conceditur") became more and more common and finally prevailed.

Deponent verbs, as they passed into French, assumed an Active form, and so we get *suivent*, *naissent*, &c., which come from "sequunt," "nascunt," and not from "suivont," "naissent," which would have been the natural derivatives of "sequuntur," "nascuntur."

The Past tenses (except the Imperf. and Perf. Ind.) ceased to be expressed by terminations (as *am-avi*, *am-averam*), but were made up of the Auxiliary *avoir* and the Past Participle; and the Future was formed of the same auxiliary attached to the Infinitive of the verb (as *aimer-ai*, *aimer-as*).

N.B.—The Latins often expressed the Future with *habeo* and the Infinitive, e. g. "habeo dicere," "habeo ad te scribere." This form ran side by side with the older form in the writers of the Empire, but finally supplanted it. At first the two elements were separable, and so "je vous dirai" could be either "vos dir-ai" or "dir vos ai;" but they were early connected together and finally became inseparable.

The Conditional, indicating a future looked at from the point of view of the past, was added to the Latin conjugation; it was built (says Brachet) on the lines of the Future with the Imperfect for its material (*ais* of *aimerais* = *abam*).

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Avoir.

The Latin *habere* has given the French Auxiliary *avoir*; the *h* vanished as it has done in *hordeum*, *orge*; then the *b* became *v*, as in *probare*, *prouver*; and the termination *ēre* passed into *oir*, as in *debere*, *devoir*.

The Present Participle *habentem* dropped the *b* and became *ayant*, just as *tabanus*, *taon*; and the Past Participle *habitu* also lost the *b* and passed into *aüt*, *aü*, *eü*, and finally *eu*, in one syllable.

The Present Indicative is taken directly from the Latin.

<i>ai</i>	<i>habeo</i>	<i>avons</i> (O. Fr. <i>avomes</i>)	<i>habemus</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>habes</i>	<i>avez</i>	<i>habetis</i>
<i>a</i> (O. Fr. <i>at</i>)	<i>habet</i>	<i>ont</i>	<i>habent</i>

The Imperfect in Old French had no *s* in the First Person Singular, and was thus true to etymology; *habebam* was, in Old French, *avoi* or *avei*; *habebamus* was *aviomes*.

The Perfect *habui*, after dropping *h* and *b*, passed at first into the dissyllable *aü*, then into *eü*, and appears in Old French as *eu* (without *s*), thus going through the same changes as the Past Participle.

The Future *habere-habeo* of popular Latin can be traced in the Old French *averai*, which passed into *aurai* and thence into *aurai*. Similarly the Conditional *aurais* appears in the oldest texts as *averais*.

N.B.—What has been said of *habitu* and *habui* applies to *habuisse*; this became *aüsse*, then *eüsse*. The *eü* (as in *eüst* = *eüt*) was pronounced as two syllables.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Être.

Just as in Latin the verb *esse* borrowed some of its tenses from *fore* and the obsolete *fuere*, so in French *être* is composed of three different verbs:— (1) *fuo*, from which it gets *fus* and *fuisse*; (2) *stare*, which gives the Participles *étant*, * *été*; (3) *esse*, which gives all the rest.

Être in Old French was *estre*, which itself was a corruption of *ess're* (= *essere*). To the Latin *esse*, as well as to *velle*, *posse*, *offerre*, which were too short to form French Infinitives, the colloquial Latin added the regular termination *re*, and they produced, by erroneous analogy, *essere*, *volere*, *potere*, *offerrere*.

(1) *Fui* and *fuissem* have produced *fuis* and *fuisse*. The circumflex in *fûmes* (= *fuimus*) is an etymological error of comparatively recent date; it was not required, since there is no *s* suppressed. *Fûtes* (= *fuiſtis*) and *fût* (= *fuiſſet*) were originally *fustes* and *fuist*.

(2) *Stare*, in Old French *ester*, has given the participles *étant*, * *été*. We find traces of this Infinitive *ester* in the compounds *rester* (= *re-stare*), *arrêter* (= *ad-re-stare*).

(3) *Sum*, *sim*, have given the corresponding tenses *suis*, *sois*; but, in the latter, *soyons*, *soyez*, have not come directly from *simus*, *sitis*, but from *siamus*, *siatis*. The Infinitive *être* (= *estre*, *essere*) forms the Imperfect *étais* (= *estais*) and the Future *serai* (= *esserai*).

* *Étant* may be formed from *essere* (*estre* = *être*), as *mettant* from *mettre*.

REGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION IN *er*.

The French Conjugation ending in *er* corresponds to the Latin ending in *are*. At first it embraced no other Verbs but those which ended thus in Latin, but in course of time learned writers introduced into it Verbs derived from the Latin in *ere*, with which it has no real connection.

These Verbs, introduced into the French language in the fourteenth century and later, are of two kinds :—

(1) Verbs in *ère* (second conjugation in Latin), which answer properly to the French third conjugation in *oir*, just as *habère*, *debère*, make *avoir*, *devoir*. The Verbs of this class, *persuadere*, *exercere*, &c., ought not to have appeared as *persuader*, *exercer*, &c., but under the form *persuadoir*, *exercôir*.

(2) Verbs in *êre* (third conjugation in Latin), which answer properly to the French fourth conjugation in *re*, just as *pendère*, *vendère*, make *pendre*, *vendre*. The Verbs of this class, such as *affligère*, *opprimère*, &c., ought not to have produced *affliger*, *opprimer*, but *afflire*, *empreindre*.

N.B.—Of the Verbs in *ire* only one has been introduced into this conjugation, namely, *tussire*, *tousser*; and even this form *tousser* is of modern use, for the Old French form was *tussir*, which was etymologically correct. The Verbs *mouiller* and *chatouiller*, which seem to belong to this class, do not come from *mollire*, *catullire*, but from the popular Latin *molliare*, *catulliare*.

SECOND CONJUGATION IN *ir*.

The French conjugation in *ir* answers to the fourth in Latin ending in *ire*; but it is not confined to it, and comprises as well verbs derived from Latin verbs in *ēre*, as *fleurir* from *florēre*, and verbs in *ēre* as *cueillir* from *colligere*.

The 350 Verbs in this conjugation are of two kinds:

(1) Those which, in some of their tenses, add *is* to the root instead of simply following the Latin forms, and acquired these tenses either through verbs in *escere* or by analogy with them: thus

emplir, fleurir, gémir

derive half their tenses (Pres., Imperf., Pres. part., Impera., Subj. Pres.) *emplis, emplissais, emplissant, &c.*, from

implescere, florescere, gemiscere

and the remainder (Pres. Inf., Fut., Condit., Perf. Ind., Perf. Subj.) *emplir, emplirai, emplirais, &c.*, from

implere, florere, gemere.

(2) Those that follow the Latin conjugation and reproduce it in all its tenses, as *sentir, venir*, whose tenses are

*sens, sentio; sentais, sentiebam; sentis, sensi.
viens, venio; venais, veniebam; vins, veni.*

and so on, following faithfully the Latin inflexions.

These verbs are really the Regular and the former the Irregular verbs of the second conjugation; but numbers being on the side of the first class, grammarians have taken them as the type of the second conjugation.

THIRD CONJUGATION IN *oir*.

The French conjugation ending in *oir* answers to the Latin which ends in *ēre*; as *devoir*, *debere*; *avoir*, *habere*. It comprises also a few verbs in *ēre*, such as *recipere*, *recevoir*; *fallere*, *falloir*; *sapere*, *savoir*; &c.

The Regular Verbs of this conjugation all end in *ev-oir*, the corresponding Old French termination being *oivre*. They follow the law of their Etymology, and retain the long syllable *oi* of their original Infinitive *oivre* throughout the conjugation, changing it, however, into the short syllable *ev*, when a long or accented syllable follows.

Thus the Present Indicative of *recevoir* (= *reçoivre*) is

<i>reçois</i>	<i>reçois</i>	<i>reçoit</i>
<i>recevons</i>	<i>recevez</i>	<i>reçoivent</i>

where *ev* appears in the two persons only which have not the tonic syllable after the stem *rec*; or, in other words, where *oi* is retained when it is the Tonic Syllable, but becomes *ev* when it ceases to be the Tonic Syllable.

All these Verbs (*devoir*, *concevoir*, &c.) make the Perfect in *us*

<i>debui</i>	<i>concepi</i>	<i>decepi</i>
<i>di</i>	<i>conçus</i>	<i>déçus</i> , &c.

N.B. To understand the *rationale* of this conjugation which has vexed philosophical grammarians, it must be borne in mind that *evoir* = O. Fr. *oivre*.

FOURTH CONJUGATION IN *re*.

The French Conjugation ending in *re* answers to the Latin third in *ĕre*, as *dĕfendĕre*, *defendĕre*; but it embraces also Verbs of the Latin second in *ĕre*, as *rĕpondĕre*, *respondĕre*, which ought properly to have formed the Infinitive in *oir*. The accent in these Verbs was erroneously thrown back in colloquial Latin on the root syllable: thus *ridĕre*, *respondĕre*, *mordĕre*, *placĕre*, which ought to have given *ridoir*, *rĕpondoir*, *mordoir*, *placoir*, became in French, through this misplacement of the accent,

rire, *rĕpondre*, *mordre*, *plaire*.

A similar misplacement of the Latin accent has converted into Verbs in *ir* some Verbs which properly belonged to this conjugation in *re*, and which in Old French did actually belong to it, thus:

curreĕre, *quæreĕre*, *fremĕre*, *gemĕre*,

which in Old French resulted in:

courre, *querre*, *freindre*, *geindre*,

have become in Modern French:

courir, *quĕrir*, *frĕmir*, *gĕmir*.

N.B. There are other traces, besides the above, of words wrongly accented; thus *lĕgĭmus*, *lĕgĭtis*, ought to have been *limes*, *lites*, not *lions*, *lises*; and this form into which they have settled down shows that they must have been wrongly accented and pronounced *legĭmus*, *legĭtis*. *Dites* (*dicitis*) and *faites* (*facitis*), which are regarded as exceptions, are in reality quite regular. In Old French *dicimus* was *dimes* instead of *dions*, and *facimus* was *faines* instead of *faisons*.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN *er*.

There are only two Irregular Verbs of the first conjugation, *aller* and *envoyer*.

(1) *Aller* has borrowed its conjugation from the three Latin verbs *vadere*, *ire*, *adnare*.

je vais	vado	nous allons	adnamus
tu vas	vadis	vous allez	adnatis
il va (O. Fr. vat)	vadit	ils vont	vadunt

The Future and Conditional (*j'irai*, *j'irais*) come from the Latin *ire*; four persons of the Pres. Ind. come from *vadere*; the remaining two persons and all the other tenses of the verb come from *adnare*.

The Latin verb *adnare* was in Low Latin *anare*; this in Old French was *aner* and *aler*; hence the modern verb *aller*.

(2) *Envoyer* is derived from the Latin substantive *via*, which has produced the French *voie*. The Low Latin verb coined out of this *via* was *viare* whence O. Fr. *véier*, the antique form of the modern *voyer*. Thus we have:

Envoyer	O. Fr. entvéier	Lat. indeviare
Fourvoyer	„ forvéier	„ forisviare
Dévoyeur (dévler)	„ desvéier	„ de-ex-viare

The Future and Conditional of *envoyer* seem to be formed from the Old Fr. Infinitive *entveier*; the original Future was probably *entveierai*, then *enveierai*, and became, by a later contraction *enverrai*. This verb is, properly speaking, an irregular verb only in the Future and Conditional.

DEFECTIVE VERBS IN *ir*.

Six Defective verbs of the second conjugation demand special attention.

1. **Faillir**, from the Latin *fallere*, used to have *je faux, tu faux, il faut*, but these persons have fallen into disuse (except in the phrase, "*Le cœur me faut*"). The future and conditional *faudrai, foudrais*, have been almost entirely replaced by the compounds *faillirai, faillirais* ("Je ne *faudrai* point à mon devoir" is now antiquated).

2. **Férir**, from the Latin *ferire*, survives only in the phrase "*sans coup férir*." In Old French it had *je fier, tu fiers, il fiert*, the Imperfect *férais* and the participles *férant, féru*.

3. **Ouïr**, from the Latin *audire*, made in Old French *j'ouïs* (audio); *j'oyais* (audiebam); future, *j'orrai*; participles *oyant, ouï*. The Imperative *oyez* survives in the English crier's "O yes, O yes!"

4. **Gésir**, from the Latin *jacere*, had another form *gisir*, and to this form belong what survives of the verb, namely *gisant*; *il gît, nous gisons, ils gisent*, and *il gisait*. *Ci-gît* (here lies) is used in epitaphs.

5. **Quérir**, from the Latin *quærere*, was in Old French *querre*, but by a misplacement of the Latin accent became *quérir* (as if from *quærère*). It survives in the compounds *acquérir, conquérir, requérir*.

6. **Issir**, from the Latin *exire*, survives only in the Past participle *issu*. In Old French it had the Present tense *is, is, ist*; *issons, issez, issent*; the Imperfect *issais*, and the Future *istrai*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS IN *oir*.

There are five Irregular verbs of the third conjugation, which, owing to their having nearly disappeared from modern French, demand special attention.

1. **Chaloir**, from the Latin *calere*, is now used only in the third person sing. of the Pres. Ind., as "il ne m'en chaut" (it does not concern me); "Peu m'en chaut" (little care I). In Old French this verb had all its tenses: *chaloit*, *chalut*, *chandra*, *chaille*, &c. In modern French it survives in *non-chalant*, from which was derived the substantive *non-chalance*.

2. **Choir**, in Old French *chéoir*, *caer*, *cader*, comes from the Latin *cadere*, wrongly accented in colloquial language and pronounced *cadère*. In O. Fr. it has all its tenses (*chois*, *chéais*, *cherrai*, *chut*, *chéant*, *chu*). Its compounds *déchoir* and *échoir* have survived. Of the old compound *méchoir* (= *meschoir*, *minuscadere*) there still remains the Pres. Part in the adjective *méchant*.

3. **Falloir**, like *faillir*, comes from *fallere*, which is cognate with the two German verbs *fallen* and *fehlen* and the corresponding English verbs *fall* and *fail*. As an impersonal verb *falloir* survives in all its tenses.

4. **Seoir**, in O. Fr. *sedeir*, from the Latin *sedere*, survives only in its Participles *séant* (*sedentem*), *sis* (*situs*). Its compounds are *asseoir* (*ad-sedere*), *sur-seoir* (*supersedere*).

5. **Souloir**, from the Latin *solere*, had all its tenses in Old French, but is now used only in the Imperfect "*il soulait*," "he was wont."

N.B.—It will be observed that these verbs, with the exception of *falloir*, are only historically important.

DEFECTIVE VERBS IN *re*.

There are seven Defective verbs in *re*: *braire*, *clore*, *frire*, *paître*, *soudre*, *sourdre*, *traire*.

1. **Braire**, from the Low Latin *bragire*, is seldom used except in this Infinitive and the Indicative Pres. and Future (*brait*, *braient*; *braira*, *brairont*).

2. **Clore**, from the Latin *claudere*, was in O. Fr. *clorre*. It has only *closais*, *clorai*, *closant*, *clos*. Its compounds are *éclore* (*exclaudere*), *enclore* (*inclaudere*), *fors-clore* (*foris-claudere*).

3. **Frire**, from the Latin *frigere*, had all its tenses in Old French. It now has lost *friaais*, *friant*, the Subj. *frie* and the plural of the Ind. pres. *frions*, *friez*, *frient*.

4. **Paître**, from the Latin *pascere*, survives only in the Past Participle *pu* and its compound *repu*.

5. **Soudre**, from the Latin *solvere*, survives in its compounds *absoudre*, *dissoudre*, *résoudre*. The old Past Participle in *sous* has given way to the modern in *solu*, but that of *résoudre* remains in scientific language as "*brouillard résous en pluie*."

6. **Sourdre**, from the Latin *urgere*, is only used in the Infinitive. Its old Participle *source* survives as a Substantive.

7. **Traire**, from the Latin *trahere*, was used in Old Fr. in the same sense as the Latin verb; its restriction to the sense of milking is of comparatively recent date. The compounds are *abstraire*, *extraire*, *soustraire*. There were three others which survive only in the Substantives *portrait*, *retraite*, and in the Adjective *attrayant*.

ADVERBS.

The French Adverbs are all (with the exception of *guères* and *trop*) of Latin origin.

In passing into French the Latin Adverbs of manner generally dropped their atonic final syllable *è, ter* (*doctè, prudenter*), and adopted the termination *ment* (= *mente*), which in Low Latin had come to mean manner (*bonâ mente factum, &c.*); hence the Adverbs *bonnement, &c.*

The word *mente* being an *Abl. Fem.*, the Adjective which was joined to it was also *Fem.*; hence, if the Adjective had two terminations, there was a mute *e* before the adverbial termination *ment* (*bonnement, chèrement*); but, if the Adjective had only one termination, the Adverb had no *e* in the radical (*grandment, fortment*). In course of time, however, this distinction disappeared, and Grammarians formed all Adverbs from the modern *Fem.* ending in *e*. Those formed from Adjectives in *ent, ant* (*prudement, obligeamment*) are a vestige of the old custom.

Most Adverbs of place, time, quantity, are adapted directly from the Latin, as may be seen from the etymological vocabulary. Some few of these (and also some prepositions), have adopted a final *s*, when there was none in Latin, as *jadis* (*jam diù*), *certes* (*certè*).

The Derivation of *guères* and *trop* has long vexed Philological Grammarians. *Guères* is probably the O. Fr. *gaires*, which was in Provençal *gaigre*, and in Old High German *weiger*; its meaning was *much*; hence, *ne . . . guères* = not much (but little). *Trop*, in Low Latin *troppus*, was got from the Old High German *drupo*.

PREPOSITIONS.

The French Prepositions are either (1) modified Latin Prepositions, (2) Adaptations of Subst. and Adj., (3) Participles of French Verbs.

(1) *à, contre, en, entre, outre, par, pour, sans, sous, sur, vers*, are simply the Latin *ad, contra, in, inter, ultra, per, pro* (O. Fr. *por*), *sine, sub, super* (O. Fr. *sour*), *versus*.

Avant (ab-ante), *devant* (de-ab-ante), *dans* (de-intus), *depuis* (de-post), *derrière* (de-retro), *parmi* (per-medium), &c., are compound forms.

(2) *Chez* is the Latin *casa*, which in O. Fr. was *en-chez*. Its spelling, if true to etymology, should have been *chèse* (*rosa* = *rose*).—*Malgré* (*male-gratum*), was in O. Fr. in two words, *mal gré*, equivalent to *mauvais gré*.—*Vis-à-vis* (*visus ad visum*) exhibits its origin.—*Hormis* is *foris-missus*.—*Rez* (*rasus*) was equivalent to *rasé*.—*Lèz* comes from *lātus*, which in Low Latin was used in the sense of *juxta*; hence *Plessis-lèz-Tours*.—*Voici, voilà*, are simply *vois-ici, vois-là*, and used to be separated in O. Fr. (*Voi me là* = *me voilà*).

(3) *Durant, moyennant, &c.*, are really Participles. In O. Fr. the Participle was often placed before the Noun in phrases now called Ablative Absolute (*pendant l'affaire* = *re pendente, voyant le roi* = *vidente rege*). These Participles were in later years mistaken for Prepositions; accordingly *durant, pendant, suivant, touchant, nonobstant*, are treated as such by Grammarians.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The French Conjunctions are either (1) Modified Latin Conjunctions, (2) Compounds of Latin Conjunctions and Prepositions, (3) Conjunctional French phrases.

(1) To the first class belong *car* (quare), *comme* (quomodo), *donc* (tunc), *ou* (aut), *quand* (quando), *que* (quod), *mais* (magis), and its compound *désormais*.

(2) The compounds *aussi* (aliud sic), *encore* (hanc horam), *lorsque* (illam horam), *néanmoins* (nihilominus), reveal their origin; not so *ainsi* and *plutôt*, the origin of which is obscure.

(3) Conjunctional phrases are formed with the help of Adverbs, as *tandis que*, *aussitôt que*, *afin que*, or with the help of Prepositions, as *dès que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *après que*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Two Interjections, *hélas* and *dame*, have a real historical interest.

(1) **Hélas**, written in O. Fr. *Hé ! las !* is made up of the Interjection *Hé*, and the Latin *lassus* (weary), which lost its primitive meaning of fatigue, and acquired that of sorrow.

(2) **Dame**, in Latin *Domine-Deus* and *Domne-Deus*, became in O. Fr. *Dame-Dieu*. After having long been used as a Vocative Case, it finally subsided into the present Interjection.

N.B.—For the Etymology of the other French Particles, see the Etymological Vocabulary.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

The French augmentatives and diminutives are derived principally from the Italian language, which forms these in *one*, *accio* ; and *ino*, *etto*, *ettino*, respectively.

The number of words that admit of an augmentative termination is very limited ; of the number are :

<i>Aiguille</i> ,	needle,	<i>aiguillon</i> ,	dart.
<i>Couteau</i> ,	knife,	<i>coutelas</i> ,	cutlass.
<i>Croisé</i> ,	crusader,	<i>croisade</i> ,	crusade.
<i>Fusil</i> ,	musket,	<i>fusillade</i> ,	volley.
<i>Manche</i> ,	sleeve,	<i>manchon</i> ,	muff.

The diminutives are much more numerous, as :

Agneau,	agnelet.	Lièvre,	levraut.
Air,	ariette.	Livre,	livret.
Arbre,	arbrisseau.	Lion,	lionceau.
Cave,	caveau.	Loup,	louveteau.
Chanson,	chansonnette.	Oiseau,	oisillon.
Dindon,	dindonneau.	Manteau,	mantelet.
Faisan,	faisandean.	Mont,	monticule.
Fille,	fillette.	Rue,	ruelle.
Globe,	globule.	Tour,	tourelle.
Histoire,	historiette.	Ver,	vermisseau.

The termination *âtre* added to an adjective acts as a diminutive :

Bleuâtre, bluish ; *blanchâtre*, whitish.

There are several words the termination of which denotes contempt, compassion, &c., and generally imparts a *bad* meaning :

<i>Peuple</i> ,	people,	<i>populace</i> ,	rabble.
<i>Papier</i> ,	paper,	<i>paperaise</i> ,	paper, rubbish.
<i>Poëte</i> ,	poet,	<i>poëtereau</i> ,	poetaster.
<i>Mère</i> ,	mother,	<i>marâtre</i> ,	cruel mother.
<i>Ris</i> ,	laughter,	<i>ricanerie</i> ,	jeering.
<i>Rimeur</i> ,	rimer,	<i>rimailleur</i> ,	a wretched poet.

APPENDIX.

VOWELS.

It must have been perceived that some law of Phonetics must have determined the changes that letters have undergone as words passed from Latin into French. Generalisation, helped by History, has evolved rules which may be condensed as follows:

The Latin Vowels *a, i, o*, must have been pronounced as they are now in French, but the sound of *e* resembled that of *è* in *après*, and *u* was pronounced like *ou* in *loup*. The French Language has added to the Latin vowels three sounds unknown to the Romans, (1) *é*, as in *pré*, (2) *eu*, as in *jeu*, (3) the modern sound *u*, as in *tu*.

ā became in French *é*, as *prātum pré*; *ǣ* became *e* or *è*, as *sāl*, *sel*, *fāba*, *fève*; *a* long by position remained unchanged, as *arborem*, *arbre*.

ē became *oi*, as *lēgem*, *loi*; *ě* became *ie*, as *pědem*, *pied*; *e*, long by position, remained unchanged, as *ferrum*, *fer*.

ī remained unaltered, as *nīdum*, *nid*; *i* became *oi*, as *fidem* *foi*; *i* long by position became *e*, as *illa*, *elle*.

ō became *eu*, as *hōra* *heure*; also *ǫ*, as *nōvum* *neuf* (except when followed by *m, n*, *donum*, *don*); *o* long by position (or followed by *m, r*) remained unchanged, as *mortem*, *mort*.

ū became the modern *u*, as *murum*, *mur*; *ŭ* became *ou*, as *lupum*, *loup*; also *u* long by position became *ou*, as *muscam*, *mouche*.

N.B.—The French *e* mute takes the place of any of the unaccented Latin vowels *a, e, i, o, u*.

DIPHTHONGS.

The compound vowels or Diphthongs of the French language are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *œu*, *ou*, *ie*, *ieu*; they are derived:

ai from tonic *a* (*ala*, *aile*); and from a transposition of letters, (*contrarium*, *contraire*).

ei from *e* or *i* accented (*plenum*, *plein*; *signum*, *seing*) *oi* from *ē* (*serus*, *soir*), and *i* (*fidem*, *foi*), and by a transposition of letters *contrarium*, *contraire*.

ui from the Latin *o* (*corium*, *cuir*), and by transposition (*junius*, *juin*).

au is a softened form of the Latin *al* (*alter*, *autre*), and *eau* of *el* (*castellum*, *château*).

eu, *œu* comes from an accented *o* (*illorum*, *leur*; *cor*, *cœur*).

ou from the Latin *o*, *u* and *ol*, *ul* (*nos*, *nous*; *turris*, *tour*; *collem*, *cou*; *culpabilis*, *coupable*).

ie from the Latin *ia*, *ē* (*christianus*, *chrétien*; *pedem*, *pied*).

ieu from either *e* (*Deus*, *dieu*), or *o* (*locus*, *lieu*).

N.B. The Latin *œ* became *e* or *ie*, as *œlum*, *ciel*; and *an* became *o*, as *aurum*, *or*.

LIQUIDS.

The consonants are divided into Liquids, Labials, Dentals and Gutturals.

The Liquids, so called because they readily blend with other consonants to form combinations of letters easy to pronounce, are the consonants **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**. Of these **m** and **n** are sometimes called nasal, because they give the vowels a peculiar nasal sound.

l comes from the Latin **l** (*langue, lingua; douleur, dolorem*). The Latin *li, le* in most cases became *lle* in French (*fille, filia; famille, familia*).

N.B. **l** initial has been added to the Latin *hedera, uvetta*, to form the French *lierre, luette*; this *l* was really the article which had become absorbed into the word.

m generally comes from the Latin **m** (*mer, mare; faim, famem*); but also from **n** (*nommer, nominare*), and from **b** (*samedi, sabbati-dies*).

n comes from the Latin **n** (*nez, nasum*); but also from **m** followed by a consonant (*conter, computare*), and from a final **m** (*rien, rem*).

N.B.—The Latin **ni** gave the French **gn** (*ciconia, cigogne*).

r comes sometimes from the Latin **r** (*mer, mare*); sometimes from **l** (*titre, titulum*); and sometimes from **n** (*ordre, ordinem*).

Obs. Some of the consonants are *soft*, others *hard*, and some can be both soft and hard. The permutations between them can only be between consonants of the same group (liquids between liquids, etc.), and even, within the groups which have some soft and some hard letters, the permutations can only be from strong to weak.

LABIALS.

The Labials are **b**, **v**, soft in sound, and **p**, **f**, hard. The tendency of the French being to soften the sounds of the Latin, it will naturally follow that the transmutations in this group of consonants will only be from hard **p**, **f**, to soft **b**, **v**.

b comes from the Latin *b*, *v*, *p*; as,

boire, bibere; courber, curvare; abeille, apicula.

v comes from the Latin *v*, *b*, *p*; as

vie, vita; lèvres, labrum; rive, ripa.

p comes from the Latin *p*; as,

pain, panem; loup, lupum; pré, pratum.

f comes from the Latin *f*, *p*, *v*; as,

*faux, falcem; orfèvre, aurifaber;
chef, caput; nêfle, mespilum;
captif, captivus; fois, vicem.*

Obs.—*bt*, *bs*, *bj*, *bm*, lose the *b* in passing into French, and become *d*, *t*, *s*, *j*, *m*; as, *cubitus*, *coude*; *dubitum*, *doute*; *subiectum*, *sujet*, &c. Similarly *pt* in the middle of a word is changed into *t*, *d*; as, *scriptus*, *écrit*; *male-aptus*, *malade*.

The French language contains many words in which the letters *ph* are to be met with. These are directly derived from the Greek, or indirectly through the Latin. These are all of modern or learned origin, and chiefly scientific terms.

DENTALS.

The Dentals are *d*, *z* (*s*) soft, and *t*, *s* (*x*) hard. The transmutations in this group, as in the others, are, of course, only from hard to soft.

d comes from the Latin *d*, *t*; as,

devoir, debere; *vendre*, vendere;
donc, tunc; *lézard*, lacerta.

z comes from the Latin *s* or soft *c*; as,

chez, case; *nez*, nasus;
lézard, lacerta; *onze*, undecim.

s comes from the Latin *s*, *c* (= *s*), *t*; as,

seul, solus; *cerise*, cerasa; *moins*, minus;
plaisir, placere; *voisin*, vicinus.

ss comes either from *x* or *ss*; as,

laisser, laxare; *casser*, quassare.

N.B.—Before *sc*, *sm*, *sp*, *st* the French have placed an *s*, which renders the pronunciation more easy (*espace*, spatium; *espèce*, species, &c.); later several of these words lost the *s*, and the suppressed *s* was marked by the acute accent (*état*, status; *étable*, stabulum). By a false assimilation *é* has been prefixed to other words which in Latin had no *s* (*écorce*, corticem).

t comes from the Latin *t*, and sometimes *d*; as,

tout, totum; *château*, castellum; *huit*, octo;
vert, viridis; *souvent*, subinde.

x comes from the Latin *x*, *s*, *c* (= *s*); as,

six, sex; *époux*, sponsus; *dix*, decem.

Obs.—The Greek *th* is only found in words of learned origin, as, *théologie*, *théocratie*.

GUTTURALS.

The Gutturals are *c* (*ch*), *g* (*j*), *h*, *k*, *q*. Of these *c*, *g* can be both soft and hard; *k*, *q* are always hard; *h*, which was strongly aspirated in Latin, is the weakest of French consonants.

c hard (before *a*, *o*, *u*) comes from hard Latin *c* or *q*; as,

second, secundus; *casser*, quassare.

c soft (before *e*, *i*, *æ*) comes from the soft Latin *c*; as,

ciel, cœlum; *ciment*, cæmentum.

g hard (before *a*, *o*, *u*) comes from the Latin *g* and *c* hard; as,

étang, stagnum; *maigre*, macrum;

and occasionally from a *v*; as,

gué, vadum; *guêpe*, vespa.

g soft (before *e* and *i*) and *j* come from the Latin soft *g* and from the terminations *ia*, *ea*, *io*, *eo*; as,

gencive, gengiva; *géant*, gigantem;

Dijon, Dibionem; *tige*, tibia.

q comes from the Latin *q*, *c* hard, and *ch*; as,

quel, qualis; *queue*, cauda; *cinq*, quinque.

N.B.—The letter *k* is only used in French in words of Greek origin; as, *kilomètre*.

Obs.—From the preceding pages it will have been observed that the tendency of the French language has been to soften the Latin sounds as well as to shorten the Latin words. It may therefore be said that modern French is not only *shortened*, but also *softened*, Latin.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LATIN AND FRENCH TERMINATIONS.

Latin.	French.
Or (<i>m.</i>)	<i>eur</i> (mostly <i>fem.</i>).
tio, io	<i>tion, on.</i>
mentum	<i>ment.</i>
men	<i>men.</i>
a	<i>e</i> mute (<i>poeta, poëte; musa, muse</i>).
ium	<i>e</i>
itium, icium	<i>ice.</i>
ugium	<i>uge.</i>
orium	<i>oire</i> (<i>directorium, directoire</i>).
ismus (Greek)	<i>isme</i> (<i>catechismus, catéchisme</i>).
itas, etas	<i>ité, té, or été</i> (<i>atrocité, bonté, pitié</i>).
ia	<i>e</i> (<i>audacia, audace</i>).
itia	<i>ice</i> (<i>justitia, justice</i>).
udo	<i>ude</i> (<i>beatitudo, béatitude</i>).
bundus	<i>bond</i> (<i>furibundus, furibond</i>).
idus	<i>ide</i> (<i>rapidus, rapide</i>).
ilis	<i>ile, le</i> (<i>facile, aimable</i>).
ax, âcis	<i>ace</i> (<i>vorace</i>).
alis	<i>al.</i>
anns, ianus	<i>ain, ien</i> (<i>humain, chrétien</i>).
inus	<i>in</i> (<i>divinus, divin</i>).
arius	<i>aire</i> (<i>arbitraire</i>).
osus	<i>eux</i> (<i>bellicosus, belliqueux</i>).
ivus, vus	<i>if, f</i> (<i>nativus, natif; novus, neuf</i>).
tus	<i>te</i> (<i>doctus, docte</i>).
lus	<i>l</i> (<i>novellus, nouvel</i>).
1. are	<i>er.</i>
2. ère	<i>oir</i> (often); <i>voir, devoir, avoir.</i>
3. ère	<i>ir, oir, re; dire, fuir, agir; boire, recevoir, rompre, perdre, &c.</i>
4. ire.	<i>ir; venir, finir, punir, obéir, périr.</i>

SPECIMENS OF OLD FRENCH.

EXTRAIT DU SERMENT DE 842.

TEXTE EN LANGUE ROMANE.

Pro Deo amur et pro christian
poblo et nostro commun salva-
ment, d'ist di in avant, in quant
Deus savir et podir me dunat,
si salvarai eo cist meon fradre
Karlo et in adjudha et in cad-
huna cosa, si cum om per dreit
son fradre salvar dist, in o quid
il mi altre si fazet. Et ab
Ludher nul plaid numquam
prendrai, qui meon volcist meon
fradre Karle in damno sit.

TRADUCTION LITTÉRALE.

Pour (de) Dieu l'amour et
pour (du) chrétien peuple et
notre commun salut, de ce jour
en avant, en tant que Dieu sa-
voir et pouvoir me donne, ainsi
sauverai-je celui-ci mon frère
Charles, et en aide et en chaque
chose, si comme on par droit
son frère sauver doit, afin que
il à moi autant en fasse. Et
de Lothaire nul accommode-
ment jamais (ne) prendrai qui,
à ma volonté, à celui-ci mon
frère Charles en dommage soit.

SERMENT DES SEIGNEURS.

TEXTE EN GALLO-GERMAIN.

Si Lodhuvigs sacrament que
son fradre Karlo jurat conser-
vat, et Karlus meos sendra de
sua part non los tanit, si io
returnar non l'int pois, ne io ne
neuls cui eo returnar int pois
in nulla adjudha contra Lod-
huvig num lin iver.

TRADUCTION LITTÉRALE.

Si Louis (le) serment, que
son frère Charles jure, conserve,
et Charles monseigneur de sa
part ne le tient, si je détourner
ne l'en puis, ni moi, ni nul que
je détourner en puisse, en nulle
aide contre Louis ne lui irai.

ASSAUT DE CONSTANTINOPLÉ.

VILLEHARDOUIN.

Li huz de la noise¹ fu si granz, que il sembla que terre se
fondist. Ensi dura li assals longuement tant nostre Sire Jor
fist lever un vent que on apele Boire²; et bota les nés³ et les
vaissiaux sor la rive plus qu'il n'estoient devant, et deux nés
qui estoient loïées ensemble, dont l'une avoit nom *la Pélerine* et
l'autre *li Paradis*, approchièrent à la tor, l'une d'une part et
l'autre d'autre, si com Diex et li veuz les mena, que l'eschièle
de la peleriné se joinst⁴ à la tor; et maintenant un Vénisien
et un chevalier de France qui avoit nom André d'Urboise, en-
trèrent en la tor, et autres genz commencent à entrer après als;
et cil de la tor se déconfisent⁴ et s'en vont.

¹ La clameur du combat. ² Borée. ³ Nefs. ⁴ Joignit.

⁵ Se mettent en déroute.

EXERCISES.

D

N.B. Some few of the Questions in these Exercises, being intended to stimulate inquiry in French Philology, cannot be answered directly from the text; but hints will be found in the Etymological Vocabulary, that will enable an intelligent pupil to answer them without difficulty.

I.

1. What was the origin of the language called contemptuously *Lingua Romana rustica*?
2. Account for the names *Langue d'oïl* and *Langue d'oc*, and state where they were spoken.
3. Explain the difference between *popular* French and *learned* French, and state to what nation the French language is indebted for its military expressions.
4. What happened to the case inflexions of Latin words when these words passed into Old French?
5. Show that *cheval*, *bataille*, *voyage*, *ville*, *manger* were not derived from Literary Latin, and give the French of the Popular Latin words, *septimana*, *bucca*, *catus*, *lazare*, *focus*.
6. State to what origin are due *vassal*, *alien*, *fief*; and give the French form of the words *halsberc*, *heriberg*, *werra*.

II.

1. Explain what is meant by a *Tonic* and an *Atonic* syllable?
2. Which is the tonic syllable in every French word, and how have Latin words been modified so as to retain in French their tonic syllable?
3. "The Latin accent continues in French on all words of popular origin; all words which violate this law are of learned origin." Illustrate this by giving the double derivatives of *blasphemum*, *computum*, *examen*, *mobilis*, *porticus*.
4. What change has taken place in *bonitatem*, *sanitatem*, *populatus*, to produce *bonté*, *santé*, *peuplé*?
5. Give the Popular French that corresponds to the learned words *charité*, *naviguer*, *simuler*.
6. What is meant by the "loss of the medial consonant"?

III.

1. In what respect do the French Accents differ from those of the Greek language?
2. Does every *e* shut require an acute accent? Give instances of *e* shut remaining unaccented.
3. "The former of two *e*'s, the latter of which is mute, takes a grave accent when they are separated by a single consonant or two consonants belonging to the same syllable": What exception is there to this rule?
4. State when the circumflex accent is used.
5. Place the proper accents on the words *regle*, *ane*, *apres*, *bonte*, *college*, *exces*, *mere*, *fete*.
6. What are the three different functions of accents in French Orthography?

IV.

1. Explain the origin of the Definite Article *le*, *la*, *les*.
2. How do you account for the French language having retained the last instead of the first syllable of *ille*, *illa*, *illum*?
3. Trace the contractions of *de le*, *à le*, *à les* through their successive changes.
4. Give instances of the preservation of the contracted form of *en les*.
5. What are the words before which there is no elision of the vowel of *le*, *la*?
6. Express in Modern French:—*Ille* caballus est fortis.—*Illum* vidi caballum.—S. Pierre-ès-liens; and explain why the classical Latin had no need of Articles.

V.

1. Show from the derivation that *pasteur* is the Objective case of *pâtre*.
2. Give instances of the survival of the Nominative alone in French words.
3. How do you account for the Feminine Gender of *feuille*, *poire*, *amours*, *délices*?
4. What are the two instances of the survival of the Latin genitive plural in French?
5. "*Au* is a softened form of the Latin *al*." Apply this to account for the plural of *cheval*.
6. "The Latinists of the sixteenth century tried to turn into masculines all words derived from Latin nouns in *or*." To what extent did they succeed?

VI.

1. Show that the apostrophe has no *raison d'être* in the expressions *grand'mère*, *grand'peine*.
2. Why is it that the adjectives *fatal*, *glacial*, do not change *al* into *aux* for the Masculine plural?
3. Trace the changes from *melius* into *mieux*, *senior* into *sire*, *prehensus* into *pris*.
4. "Some of the old comparatives have double forms, one derived from the Nominative, the other from the Accusative." Exemplify this statement.
5. How is it that "*une âme mortel*" would have been grammatically correct in Old French?
6. Give the reason why *beau*, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*, should make *belle*, *nouvelle*, *folle*, *molle* in the Feminine.

VII.

1. Trace *ego* through its successive changes down to its modern form *je*.
2. Old French said "Je qui lis," "tu qui chantes," "il qui vient." In what respect does this differ from Modern French?
3. "*Ecce-hoc* became *ico*, *ço*, and finally *ce*; and *ecce-iste*, *ecce-ille*, formed respectively *cet*, *celui*." Give parallel changes in *ego*, *ecce-hic*, *ecce-illos*, *hoc-illud*. (See Vocabulary.)
4. "*Dont* comes from the Latin *de-unde*, and is not really a relative pronoun." Show that this applies to *en*, *y*.
5. Account for the formation of the Substantive *mie* (lady-love).
6. "*Leur* was indeclinable, and rightly so." Explain this, and show that "*leurs terres*" is illogical.

VIII.

1. Show that *suivent*, *naissent*, cannot have been derived from the Deponent *sequuntur*, *nascuntur*.
2. Cicero writes "habeo dicere," "habeo convenire." How does this help to explain the formation of the French future?
3. "The Future tense indicates a future looked at from the present." In what respect does the Conditional differ from this, and how is it formed?
4. The letter *s* is the characteristic of the second person, and *t* that of the third. From which conjugation has this etymological *t* disappeared?
5. Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, used the correct form *je croi*, *je voi*, *je tien*. Explain this by comparison with the Latin.
6. Show that the *-t* in *a-t-il*, *aura-t-il* is not simply euphonic, but rather etymological.

IX.

1. Give the derivation of *ayant*, *eusse*, *aurai*, and mention words that have lost the *h* and *b* of the Latin.
2. What is the Old French form of *j'avais*, *j'eus*, *nous avions*, *qu'il eût*?
3. The first person singular in Old French never ended with *s*, and so was true to etymology. Explain this with reference to *avoir*.
4. Give the derivation of *fève*, *cheval*, *prouver*, *orge*, *on*, *taon*. (See Vocabulary.)
5. The circumflex in *eûmes* is etymologically incorrect. Show this, and explain why *eûtes* is correct.
6. Why should *eut* have been originally pronounced as two syllables?

X.

1. In Old French *j'ère* existed side by side with *j'étais*. How do you derive these two forms of the Imperfect?
2. Show that the circumflex in *fûmes* is etymologically incorrect, but not in *fûtes*.
3. Prove from the position of the tonic accent that *être* cannot be derived from *stare*.
4. How do you account for the long syllables *ons*, *ez*, in *soyons*, *soyez*?
5. *Esserai* represents *essere-habeo*. Show how this accounts for the Future and Conditional of the verb *être*.
6. Explain how *posse*, *velle*, *inferre*, became *potere*, *volere*, *inferred*. What similar change took place in *esse*?

XI.

1. The first conjugation in *er* answers to the Latin in *are*; what other verbs belong to this conjugation?
2. *Debère* became *devoir*; what should have been the forms of *persuadère*, *exercère*, *absorbère*, *reverère*; and what is their actual form?
3. Give the derivation of *affliger*, *imprimer*, *tisser*, and state what they ought to be, if true to etymology.
4. Mention the only instance of a verb in *ire* that belongs to the First French Conjugation.
5. Give the derivation of *mouiller*, *chatouiller*.
6. *Mortālis* makes *mortel* in French. Give other instances of *ā* becoming *e* in French.

XII.

1. What is the modern form of the Old French *ils emplant, ils gèment*?
2. What tenses in the French verbs of the second conjugation add the syllable *is* (= Latin *esc*)?
3. Some verbs in *ir* follow the Latin verb in all their tenses. Apply this to *partir*, *venir*.
4. *Fleurir* ought to make *je fleur*, *je fleurais*; show this, and account for the actual forms.
5. Give the derivation of *fleurir*, *emplir*, *ouvrir*, *fuir*, *tenir*, *vétir*.
6. What French verbs are derived from *fallere*, *bullire*, *audire*?

XIII.

1. In what tenses and persons do verbs in *avoir* suppress the particle *av*?
2. How do you account for the presence of the *oi* in *je reçois*?
3. Explain why *oi* appears in *reçoivent* and is changed into *ev* in *recevons*.
4. Compare the change of *debui* into *dus* with that of *habui* into *eus*, and explain why *concepi* gave *conçus*.
5. Give the reason why the Future of *recevoir* is *recevrai*, and neither *reçoivrai* nor *recevoirai*.
6. Derive the verbs *savoir*, *falloir*, *voir*, *concevoir*, *avoir*, *choir*. (See Vocabulary.)

XIV.

1. What class of Latin verbs belong to the French conjugation in *re*?
2. Explain why *ridere* has become *rire* instead of the proper form *ridoir*.
3. Give the derivation of the Old French Infinitives *courre*, *querre*, *freindre*, *geindre*.
4. *Dites* and *faites* are in reality quite regular, and *disons*, *faisons* irregular. Explain this.
5. What French verbs are derived from *nasci*, *pascere*, *cingere*, *plangere*, *coquere*, *trahere*, *surgere*? (See Vocabulary.)
6. "The *s* in *je vends* violates the rules of etymology." Explain this statement.

XV.

1. What three Latin verbs help to form the conjugation of the verb *aller*?
2. *Orphaninum* formed the French *orphelin*. Show that this helps to explain the change that produced *aller*?
3. Give the derivation of *envoyer*, and mention other verbs derived from the same root.
4. Trace back the Future of *aller* to its original sources.
5. What change takes place in the diphthong *oy* of *envoyer* when the diphthong is accented?
6. The Future of *envoyer* is formed from the older form of this Infinitive. Explain this statement.

XVI.

1. "Le cœur me faut = my heart fails me." What are the old and the modern forms of the Future of the verb in this sentence?
2. What is the verb of which the English crier's "O yes!" is intended to be the Imperative?
3. Give the derivation of *gésir*, and state what survives of this old verb.
4. Show that the Old French form *querre* of *querere* was more etymologically correct than the more modern *quérir*.
5. Parse the word *oyant* in the verse :
Et les oyant, pleurait et larmoyait.
6. Derive *issir*, *férir*, and give the participles of these verbs.

XVII.

1. In what respect does *croire* resemble *voir*? What is the difference between *cru* and *crú*?
2. Trace the Latin *cadere* through its successive changes till it became *choir*.
3. Derive the adjectives *méchant*, *nonchalant*, and give the English for "Peu m'en chaut."
4. What parts of *savoir* have *ch*, and what difference is there between *savant* and *sachant*?
5. The Atonic syllable *ou* of a tense becomes *eu* when it is the tonic syllable. Illustrate this with reference to *mouvoir*, *mourir*, *pouvoir*, *vouloir*.
6. What difference is there between *valant* and *vaillant*?

XVIII.

1. Translate the following soliloquy of a servant who follows his master:—

"Je suis ce que je suis,
 Et je ne suis pas ce que je suis;
 Car si j'étais ce que je suis;
 Je ne serais pas ce que je suis."
2. Give the derivation of *cuire*, *ceindre*, *sourdre*, *traire*, *frir*, *clorre*.
3. The *d* of *rendre* belongs to the root; that of *ceindre* does not. How is the conjugation of these verbs affected thereby?
4. *Naquis* was formed from the barbarous Perfect *nascivi*. What became of the Latin Deponent verbs *mori*, *sequi*?
5. What difference is there between *résous* and *résolu*?
6. From what verbs are derived the words *portrait*, *retraite*, *ressource*, *attrayant*?

XIX.

1. Explain the origin of the termination *ment* in adverbs of manner.
2. Adjectives often did, in Old French, the work of Adverbs. Show that this still holds true in modern French.
3. Give the derivation of *ailleurs*, *dedans*, *aujourd'hui*, *assez*, *rien*, *demain*.
4. Show that the Old French adverb *loyalment* was more etymologically correct than the modern *loyalement*.
5. Give the French adverbs that correspond to the Latin *subinde*, *insimul*, *jam diù*, *quomodo*, *ibi*, *ubi*.
6. Trace the origin of the adverbs *guères*, *trop*.

XX.

1. Show that some French Prepositions are really Participles.
2. Give the Latin of the prepositions *à*, *entre*, *contre*, *en*, *outré*, *par*, *pour*, *sans*, *vers*, *sur*, *sous*.
3. Many French particles take a final *s*, though there was none in their Latin original. Illustrate this with examples.
4. Show that *chez* and *or* ought to have been *chèse*, *ore*, if true to etymology.
5. Give the derivation of *vis-à-vis*, *malgré*, *hormis*, *voici*, *derrière*, *devant*.
6. What is the word *lèz* in "*Plessis-lèz-Tours*," "*Passy-lèz-Paris*"?

XXI.

1. Give the derivation of *car*, *donc*, *ou*, *mais*, *aussi*, *néanmoins*.
2. Explain the change that has taken place in the signification of *lassus*, as it passed into the composition of *hélas*.
3. What is the word *fois* in the compound conjunction *toute fois* (nevertheless)?
4. Give the conjunctions which are formed out of *hanc* *horam*, *in-sic*, *aliud-sic*, *quando*, *nec*.
5. What became of *Domine Deus*, when it passed into a French Interjection?
6. In Vulgar Latin *colpus* was a blow; trace to it the derivation of *beaucoup*.

XXII.

1. The suffix *ard* (Germ. *hart*, Eng. *art*), supplies many Augmentatives. Give some of these.
2. What are the augmentatives of *aiguille*, *couteau*, *croisé*, *manche*?
3. The suffix *âtre* (Lat. *aster*) gives the sense of depreciation. Give instances, and state what is the corresponding suffix in English.
4. Mention some terminations that produce Diminutives in French.
5. What suffixes correspond to the Latin *aceus*, *iceus*, *ardus*, *illius*?
6. Give the diminutives of *agneau*, *jardin*, *sac*, *enfant*, *fille*, *arbre*, *tour*, *rue*.

XXIII.

1. What Latin vowel produces the French *é*, and what letters give the *e* mute?
2. Deduce from the derivation of *loi*, *pied*, the rule for the change of the Latin *ē*, *ě*.
3. Which are the vowels that remain unaltered, when long by position? Give instances.
4. Explain what was the Latin pronunciation of *e* and *u*.
5. Show that *i* long by position becomes *e* open in French, while *i* short becomes *oi*.
6. The Latin *ū* becomes softened into the modern *u*. Illustrate this with examples.

XXIV.

1. Show that the French Diphthongs generally proceed from the falling out of Latin consonants.
2. Give examples, showing what Latin letters produce in French *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*.
3. The compound vowel *ou* comes from the Latin *o*, *u*, *l*. Illustrate this with examples.
4. Give the French of *illorum*, *proba*, *ovum*, *cor*, *novem*, and deduce the rule of the change.
5. Show what becomes of the Latin *au* and *æ*, in passing into French.
6. Give the derivation of *château*, *sauf*, *sault*, *beau*, *aube*.

XXV.

1. Give the limits within which the interchange of consonants can take place.
2. Some French words erroneously add an initial *l*, and others, *h*. Give the French of *oleum*, *hedera*, *ostrea*.
3. Show that *i* and *j* had originally the same sound, and *j* and *g* soft were interchanged.
4. Give the derivation of *raison*, *chambre*, *sourcil*, *orphelin*, *ordre*, *orfèvre*.
5. Account for the *e* in *espace*, *esprit*, and for *é* in *étude*, *école*.
6. Give the French form of *dubitum*, *benignum*, *frigidus*, *laxare*, *sponsus*.

XXVI.

1. Give the derivation of *fille*, *famille*, *cigogne*, *campagne*, and state the rule for the change in consonants.
2. The letter *h*, which was strongly aspirated in Latin, was softened in French, and in some cases disappeared altogether. Show this by examples.
3. The labials *p*, *f*, are strong, *b*, *v*, weak. Show that all permutations are from strong to weak.
4. Derive *envahir*, *trahir*, *avoir*, *orge*, *on*, and show that *h* played an unimportant part in Old French.
5. *Le lendemain* was in Old French *l'endemain*: show that this was etymologically correct.
6. Prove that *ch* is equivalent to the Latin *c* followed by *a*.

XXVII.

Translate the following stanzas of Clotilde de Surville:—

O cher enfantelet, vray pourtraict de ton père,
Dors sur le seyn que ta bouche a pressé,
Dors petiot, clos, amy, sur le seyn de ta mère
Tien doux œillet par le somme oppressé.

Bel amy, cher petiot, que ta pupille tendre
Goutte ung sommeil qui plus n'est fait pour moi.
Je veille pour te voir, te nourrir, te défendre...
Ainz qu'il m'est doulx ne veiller que pour toy!

Estend ses brasselets; s'espand sur lui le somme;
Se clost son œil: plus ne bouge... il s'endort...
N'estoit ce tein flourey des couleurs de la pomme,
Ne le diriez dans les bras de la mort?...

XXVIII.

Write in modern French the following passage from Comines:—

Est-il doncques possible de tenir un roy, pour le garder plus honnestement, et en étroiste prison, que lui même se tenoit? Les cages où il avoit tenu les autres avoient quelques huit pieds en carré, et luy, qui estoit si grand roy, avoit une petite cour de chasteau à se pourmener; encore n'y venoit-il guère; mais se tenoit en la galerie, sans partir de là, sinon par les chambres: et alloit à la messe sans passer par ladite cour. Voudroit-on croire que ce roy ne souffrit pas aussi bien que les autres, qui ainsi s'enfermoit et se faisoit garder, qui estoit en peur des enfans, et de tous ses prochains parents, et qui changeoit et muoit de jour en jour ses serviteurs qu'il avoit nourris, et qui ne tenoient biens ne honneur que de luy, tellement qu'en nul d'eux ne s'osoit fier, et s'enchaînoit ainsi de si étranges chaines et clostures?

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

Cl. Lat. = Classical Latin ; Pop. Lat. = Popular Latin ; O. Fr. = Old French ; L. Fr. = Learned French.

Abeille (bee), *apicula*.

Adjutare (to help), Cl. Lat. *juvare*, *aider*.

Æ becomes *e* or *ie* ; *cælum*, *ciel*.

Agneau, *agnus* ; Dim. *agnelet*.

Ai Fr. from accented *a* Lat.

Aïeul (grandfather), Pop. Lat. *aviolus*.

Aigu (sharp), *acutus*.

Aiguïser (to whet), Pop. Lat. *acutiare*.

Ailleurs (elsewhere), *aliorsum*.

Aîné (elder), *ante-natus* ; O. Fr. *ains-né*, *ais-né*.

Ainsi (so), O. Fr. *asi*. Origin uncertain, probably *in-sic*.

Ajouter (to add), *adjutare*.

Alègre (cheerful), *alacrem*.

alentour (around), O. Fr. *à l'entour*.

Aller (to go), *vadere*, *ire*, *ad-nare*.

Alouette (lark), Dim. of *aloue* O. Fr. from *alauda*.

Alun (alum), *alumine*, L. Fr. *alumine*.

Âme (soul), *anima* ; originally was *anime*, then *anems* and *anme*.

Amont (upstream), *ad-montem*.

Ancêtres (ancestors), *antecessor*.

Âne (ass), *asinus*.

Angoisse (anguish), *angustia*.

Anguille (eel), *anguilla*.

Août (August), *Augustus*.

Âpre (rough), *asper*.

Arrière (behind), *ad-retro*.

Arriver (to arrive), *ad-ripare*.

Assez (enough), *ad-satis*.

Au (to the), O. Fr. *al* (see Article).

Aube (dawn), *alba dies*.

Aujourd'hui (to-day), O. Fr. *au jour d'hui* (*hui* = *hodie*).

Auparavant (before now), O. Fr. *par-avant* (*avant* = *ab-ante*).

Aval (down stream), *ad-vallem*.

Avoine (oats), *avena*.

Avoir (to have), *habere*.

Badaud (lounger), Dim. from Lat. suffix *aldus*.

Baiser (to kiss), Pop. Lat. *basiare*.

Battre (to beat), Pop. Lat. *batuere*.

Bavard (prattler), Dim. with Lat. suffix *ardus* (Germ. *hart*).

Beau (fine), Pop. Lat. *bellus*.

Beaucoup (much), *beau* and *coup*. O. Fr. *colp*, Pop. Lat. *colpus*, *colphus*, and *colaphus*, signifies a blow.

Béguenle (haughty prude), *bée* open, *gueule* (mouth). O. Fr. *béer* or *bayer* signifies "to gape."

Bénin (benign), *benignus*.

Bénir (to bless), *benedicere*, O. Fr. *benedir*, *beneir*.

Bétail (cattle), *besti-alia*. Suffix *alia* forms Augmentatives.

Blâme (blame), *blasphemum*.

Blasphemare forms Pop. Fr. *blâmer* and L. Fr. *blasphemer*.

Bonté (goodness), *bonitatem*.

Bouche (mouth), *bucca*.

Bouillir (to boil), *bullire*.

Braire (to bray), Pop. Lat. *bragire*.

Brebis (ewe), *vervecem*.

Caballus (horse), Pop. Lat. *cheval*.

Caisse (box, chest), *capsa*.

Car (because), *quare*.

Carrefour (cross ways), *quadrifurcus*.

Casser (to break), *quassare*.

Catus (cat), Pop. Lat., *chat*.

Ce (this), *ecce-hoc*, then *ico*, *ço*.

Céans (here within), *ecce-hac-intus*, O. Fr. *caiens* or *caens*.

Celui = *ecce ille*. In O. Fr. *celui* is the objective case of *cel* or *cil* which earlier was *icil* = *ecce-ille*.

Cependant (however) = *pendant cela*.

Cet (this), *ecce iste*, in O. Fr. *icist*, *cist*, *cest*.

Chaloir (to matter), *calere*.

Chambre (room), *camera*.

Chandeleur (Candlemas), *candelarum festa*.

Chanteur from *cantorem*, while *chantre* is from *cantor*.

Chaque (every), *quisque*, O. Fr. *chesque*, *chasque*.

Charrue (plough), *carruca*.

Chartrier (charter-house), *cartularium*, from which also L. Fr. *cartulaire*.

Chasser (to hunt), *captiare* Pop. Lat.

Château (castle), *castellum*.

Chatouiller (to tickle), *catuliare* Pop. Lat.

Chanve (bald), *calvus*.

Chef (head), *caput*.

Cheval (horse), *caballus* Pop. Lat.

Cheveu (hair), *capillum*.

Chez (at the house of), *casa*.

Ciel (heaven), *cælum*.
Cigogne (stork), *ciconia*.
Ciguë (hemlock), *cicuta*.
Ciment (cement), *cæmentum*.
Cinq (five), *quinque*.
Circuler (to circulate), *circulare*, whence also Pop. Fr. *cercler*.
Clore (to close). See Def. verbs.
Cœur (heart), *cor*.
Coi (still), *quietus*.
Combien (how much), *quomodo-bene*.
Comblér (to heap up), *cumulare*, L. Fr. *cumuler*.
Communier (to communicate), *communicare*, L. Fr. *communiquer*.
Compagnon (companion), Low Latin *companionem*; O. Fr. *compain*, from the Nom. *companiono*.
Compte (account), *computum*; L. Fr. *comput*.
Comté (county), *comitatus*, L. Fr. *comité*.
Confiance (confidence), *confidentia*; L. Fr. *confidence*.
Congé (leave), *commiatus*, in Pop. Lat. *comjatus*.
Contér (to relate), *computare*.
Coque (shell), *concha*.
Corbeau (crow), *corvellus*.
Coude (elbow), *cubitus*.
Couvre-chef (head-dress = ker-

chief), compare *curfew* = *couvre-feu*.
Créance (credence), *credentia*, L. Fr. *crédence*.
Cruel (cruel), *crudelis*.
Cueillir (to collect), *colligere*.
Cuire (to cook), *coquere*.

Dans (in), *de-intus*, O. Fr. *dens*.
Davantage (more), O. Fr. *d'avantage* from *de-ab-ante* and the suffix *agium*.
Deçà (on this side), *de* and *ecce hac*.
Dedans (within), *de* and *dans*.
Déjà (already), *de* and *jam*.
Demi (half), *dimidium*.
Dès (from), *de-ex*.
Désormais (henceforth), O. Fr. *de-ore-mais* = *de hora magis*.
Devant (before), *de-ab-ante*.
Devoir (to owe), *debere*.
Diacon (deacon), *diaconus*.
Dieu (God), *Deus*.
Dijon from Lat. *Dibionem*.
Dîme (tithe, tenth), *decima*, L. Fr. *décime*.
Donc (then), *tunc*.
Donner (to give), *donare*.
Dont (of which, whence), *de-unde*.
Dorénavant (henceforth), *de-hora-in-ab-ante*; O. Fr. *d'ore en avant*.
Du (of the), in O. Fr. *del, deu*.

Échevin (Alderman), *scabinus*.

Échelle (ladder), *scala*.

Écorce (bark), *corticem*.

Écouter (to listen), *auscultare*.

Employer (to employ), *implicare*, L. Fr. *impliquer*.

Empreindre (to imprint), *imprimere*, L. Fr. *imprimer*.

En (hence), *inde*; O. Fr. *int*, *ent*.

Ensemble (together), *in-simul*.

Envoyer (to send), *indeviare*.

Essai (attempt), *exagium*, Pop. Lat.

Essaim (swarm), *examen*, from which also L. Fr. *examen*.

Faillir (to deceive), see Def. Verbs.

Faim (hunger), *famem*.

Faux (scythe), *falcem*.

Férir (to strike), see Def. Verbs.

Feu (fire), *focum*.

Fier (proud), *ferus*.

Fils (son), *filius*.

Fil (thread), *filum*.

Fourvoyer (to mislead), *forisviare*.

Froid (cold), *frigidus*.

Géant (giant), *gigantem*.

Gésir (to lie), *jacere* (see Def. Verbs).

Gobelet (goblet), *cupelletum* (Pop. Lat.).

Goujon (gudgeon), *gobionem*.

Goût (taste), *gustus*.

Gré (pleasure), *gratum*.

Grenouille (frog), O. Fr. *renouille*, Pop. Lat. *ranucla*, Cl. Lat. *ranuncula*.

Gué (ford), *vadium*.

Guêpe (wasp), *vespa*.

Guère O. Fr. *gaires* (see Adv.).

Guerre (war), Germ. *werra*.

Gui (mistletoe), *viscum*.

Haleine (breath), *halena*.

Halsbere, *haubert* from Germ.

Helm Germ. gave *heaume*.

Herlberg Germ. gave *auberge*.

Hier (yesterday), *heri*.

Hormis (except), *foris-missus*.

Hôtel (hotel), *hospitalis*, L. Fr. *hôpital*.

Hui (to-day), *hodie*.

Huis (door), *ostium*.

Hûître (oyster), *ostrea*.

Hurler (howl), *ululare*, Pop. Lat. *ullare*.

Ici (here), *ecce-hic*.

Iceil (fem. *iceille*) = *ecce-ille*; in O. Fr. *iceil*, *cil*, *cel*; the objective case is *celui*.

Issir (to issue), *exire*.

Ivre (drunken), *ebrius*.

Jadis (of yore), *jam-diù*.

Jamais (ever), *jam-magis*.

Jaune (yellow), *galbinus*.

Je (I); see Pronouns.
Jeûne (fasting), *jejunium*.
Jour (day), *diurnum*.
Jusque (till), *diusque*, later
djusque.

Là (there), *illac*.
Laisser (to leave), *lazare*.
Laitue (lettuce), *lactuca*.
Larron (thief), *latronem*.
Laxare (to relax), has given
laisser and *lâcher*.
Legs (legacy), *legatus*.
Leur (their, to them), *illorum*.
Lès (near), *lātus*.
Lier (bind), *ligare*, which gives
also L. Fr. *liquer*.
Lierre (ivy), *hedera*, in O. Fr.
ierre.
Linceul (shroud), O. Fr. *lin-*
ciolo.
Linge (linen), *linenum*.
Livrer (to free), *liberare*, L.
Fr. *libérer*.
Loin (far), *longe*.
Lors (then), O. Fr. *l'ore*=*illa*
hora.
Luire (shine), *lucere*.

Mâcher (to chew), *masticare*,
L. Fr. *mastiquer*.
Maigre (lean), *macrum*.
Maint (many a), Germ. *manch*.
Maintenant (now), *manu-*
tenente.
Mais (but), *magis*.

Maison (house), *mansionem*.
Malade (ill), *male-aptus*.
Malheur (misfortune), *malum-*
augurium, O. Fr. *mal-eür*.
Manger (to eat), *manducare*.
Maréchal (marshal), *mari-*
scallus.
Marguillier (churchwarden),
matriclarius.
Marraine (god-mother), *ma-*
trina.
Maussade (unpleasant), *male-*
sapidus. O. Fr. *sade*=
sapidus.
Méchant (wicked), partic. of
méchoir (=male-cadere).
Meilleur (better), *meliozem*.
Même (same), O. Fr. *meeme*,
from Pop. Lat. *metipsimus*;
this became *medisma*, *meis-*
me, *mesme*.
Mener (to lead), *minare* Pop.
Lat.
Meuble (furniture), *mobilis*; L.
Fr. *mobile*.
Meute (pack of hounds), *mota*,
O. Fr. *mue*, from *mouvoir*.
Mieux (better), *melius*; O. Fr.
melz, *mielz*.
Mouche (fly), *musca*.
Moult (much), O. Fr. from
multum.
Muid (hogshead), *modius*.
Mûr (ripe), *maturus*.
Nager (to swim), *navigare*,

- from which also L. Fr. *navi-guer*.
- Naguères** (lately); O. Fr. *n'a guère*.
- Naïf** (simple), *nativus*.
- Naître** (to be born), *nascere*, Pop. Lat.
- Nappe** (table-cloth), *mappa*.
- Néanmoins** (nevertheless), *nilominus*; *néant* is probably *necentem*, Pop. Lat. signifying "nothing."
- Nenni** (no); O. Fr. *nennil* is the Latin *non-illud*.
- Neveu** (nephew), *nepotem*.
- Nez** (nose) *nasus*.
- Ni** (neither); O. Fr. *ne* is the Latin *nec*.
- Niais** (silly), *nidacem*.
- Noces** (nuptials), *nuptiæ*.
- Noir** (black), *niger*.
- Nonchalant** (careless), Pres. Part. of Def. verb *chaloir* with *non*.
- Nonobstant** (notwithstanding), *non-obstante*.
- Nuire** (to hurt), *nocere*.
- Obéir** (to obey), *obedire*.
- Octante** (eighty), O. Fr. from *octoginta*.
- Oiseau** (bird); O. Fr. *oïsel*, from Pop. Lat. *aucellus* = *avicellus*.
- Oïseux** (idle), *otiosus*.
- On** (one), *homo*; O. Fr. *hom, om*.
- Or** (now), *hora*.
- Oreille** (ear), *auricula*.
- Orfèvre** (goldsmith), *aurifaber*.
- Orfraie** (osprey), *ossifraga*.
- Orge** (barley), *hordeum*.
- Orgue** (organ), *organum*, from which also L. Fr. *organe*.
- Orphelin** (orphan), *orphaninus*.
- Ou** (or), *aut*.
- Où** (where), *ubi*.
- Oui** (yes), O. Fr. *oïl* = *hoc-illud*.
- Ouïr** (to hear), *audire*.
- Outre** (beyond), *ultra*.
- Pâître** (to pasture), *pascere*.
- Palais** (palace), *palatium*.
- Pâle** (pale), *pallidus*.
- Palefroi** (palfrey), *paraveredus*, later *parafredus*.
- Par** (by), *per*.
- Paresse** (sloth), *pigritia*.
- Pèlerin** (pilgrim), *peregrinus*.
- Peu** (little), *paucum*.
- Pigeon** (pigeon), *pipionem*.
- Pire** (worse), *pejor*.
- Pleurard** (crying child), suffix *ardus*, intensifies.
- Plier** (to fold), *plicare*.
- Plusieurs** (several), *pluriores*, O. Fr. *plurieurs*.
- Poison** (poison), *potionem*.
- Poltron** (coward), *pollice-truncus*.
- Porche** (porch), *porticus*, whence also L. Fr. *portique*.
- Pouce** (thumb), *pollicem*.

Pour (for), *pro*, O. Fr. *por*.
Pré (meadow), *pratium*.
Primevère (primrose), *prima-*
vera.

Puce (flea), *pulicem*.

Puiné (younger), *post-natus* ;
 as *ainé* is *ante-natus*.

Quand (when), *quando*.

Quant (in regard to), *quantum*.

Quelconque (whatever), *qualis-*
cunque.

Quérir (to fetch), see Def.
 verbs.

Queue (tail), *cauda*.

Quiconque (whoever), *qui-*
cunque.

Raison (reason), *râtionem*.

Règle (rule), *regula*.

Remorque (towing), *remulcum*.

René (renegade), *renegatus*,
 from which also L. Fr.
renégat.

Rez (on a level with), *rasus*.

Rien (anything), *rem*.

Rossignol (nightingale), *lus-*
cinola.

Samedi (Saturday), *Sabbati-*
dies.

Sanglier (wild-boar), *singu-*
laris.

Sans (without), *sine*.

Sauf (safe), *salvus*.

Sauvage (wild), *silvaticus*.

Savoir (to know), *sapere*.

Sec (dry), *siccus*.

Seigneur (lord, lit. elder),
seniorem.

Selon (according to), *sub-*
longum.

Semaine (week), *septimana* ;
 O. F. *sepmaine*.

Sembler (to seem), *simulare*.

Seulement (only), *solamente*.

Singe (ape), *simia*, later *simja*.

Sœur (sister), *soror*.

Soir (evening), *serus*.

Soudre (to solve). See Def.
 verbs.

Souloir (to be wont). See
 Def. verbs.

Sous (under), *sub*.

Sur (upon), *super*.

Taire (to be silent), *tacere*.

Tandis (while), *tam diu*.

Tante (aunt), *amita* ; O. Fr.
ante.

Taon (gad-fly), *tabanus*.

Tapis (carpet), *tapetum*.

Tel (such), *talis*.

Tige (stem), *tibia*, later *tibja*.

Toison (fleece), *tonsonem*.

Tôt (soon) ; O. Fr. *lost* ; origin
 obscure.

Toujours (always) ; O. Fr. *tous*
jours.

Tousser (to cough), *tussire* ;
 O. Fr. *tussir*.

Trèfle (trefoil), *trifolium*.

Trop (too much); Low Lat.
troppus, from O. H. Germ.
drupo.

Vendange (vintage) *vindemia*.

Venaison (venison), *venationem*.

Verre (glass), *vitrum*.

Vers (towards) *versus*.

Vert (green), *viridis*.

Viande (meat), *vivenda*.

Vidame (bishop's bailiff), *vice-*
dominus.

Viorne (wild vine), *viburnum*.

Vis-à-vis (face to face), *visus-*
ad-visum.

Voici (see here) = *vois-ici*.

Voisin (neighbour), *vicinus*.

Voiture (carriage), *vectura*.

Voyage (journey), *viaticum*.

W becomes *Gu* in French;
William = Guillaume.

Y (there, to it), *ibi*.

NOTE ON FRENCH GENDER.

In French Grammars rules are given for the gender of French words according to their terminations, but to any rules framed on this principle the number of exceptions must be so large, and apparently so arbitrary, that it is impossible to remember them. In Brasseur's Grammar there are 16 groups, containing 60 terminations, and, when these are mastered, there remain 9 pages of exceptions to be learnt. To the rule about the gender of nouns in "e" mute there are no less than 257, and to all the rules together, over 500 exceptions.

Of course, those who do not know anything of Latin must either attack these formidable lists, or pick up the genders without any rules to guide them. But a slight knowledge of Latin genders, together with a rudimentary acquaintance with the principles of French etymology, will greatly simplify the study of the French genders. Instead of 60 rules and 500 exceptions, a scientific treatment of the subject yields 3 rules, with a short list of exceptions to each, and, what is of the greatest importance, instead of rules and exceptions, appearing to be absolutely arbitrary, the reasons for the rules are obvious, and those for the exceptions can be given in nearly every case.

The advantages claimed for the Etymological treatment of French genders are (1) that it is scientific, and reduces chaos to order; (2) that it is interesting; (3) that it makes it possible for a foreigner who knows something of Latin to learn with comparative ease the gender of the majority of French words.

FRENCH GENDERS.

1. *Words that are masculine in Latin are masculine in French.*

The most important exceptions are :

Feminine.		Masculine.
Annales	<i>annals</i>	<i>annales</i>
Asperge	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>asparagum</i>
Brebis	<i>sheep</i>	<i>vervecem</i>
Comète	<i>comet</i>	<i>cometam</i>
Dent	<i>tooth</i>	<i>dentem</i>
Écorce	<i>bark</i>	<i>corticem</i>
Fin	<i>end</i>	<i>finem</i>
Fleur	<i>flower</i>	<i>florem</i>
Hymne	<i>hymn</i>	<i>hymnum</i>
Limite	<i>limit</i>	<i>limitem</i>
Mœurs	<i>manners</i>	<i>mores</i>
Planète	<i>planet</i>	<i>planetam</i>
Poudre	<i>powder</i>	<i>pulverem</i>
Puce	<i>flea</i>	<i>pulicem</i>
Souris	<i>mouse</i>	<i>soricem</i>

also all *abstract* words in *-orem = eur*.

Douleur	<i>pain</i>	<i>dolorem</i>
Chaleur	<i>heat</i>	<i>calorem</i>
Couleur	<i>colour</i>	<i>colorem</i>
Peur	<i>fear</i>	<i>pavorem</i>
Erreur	<i>mistake</i>	<i>errorem</i>
&c.	&c.	&c.

N.B. The only two *abstract* nouns in *-eur* from *-orem* that are masculine are :

Honneur	<i>honour</i>	<i>honorem</i>
Labeur	<i>labour</i>	<i>laborem</i>

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

- (1) *Brebis*, *souris*. Names of animals often change gender, e.g. *rossignol*, m. (*lusciniola*, f.), *daim*, m. (*dama*, f.), *merle*, m. (*merula*, f.). The existence of the masculine word *souris* (*smile*) may have had some influence in the change of gender of *souris* (*mouse*).
- (2) *Cendre*, *annales*, &c. A great number of French words ending in "e" mute come from Latin feminine words of the "a" declension, and other words ending in e were probably made feminine by false analogy with them.
- (3) *Écorce* is derived by Brachet from a form "*excor-ticea*," which accounts for the é as well as for the gender.
- (4) *Fin*. "Finis" is sometimes feminine in Latin.
- (5) *Fleur* and *mœurs* follow the analogy of the abstract words in -eur.
- (6) *Douleur*, &c. are fem. because they are abstracts; the remarkable thing is not that they should be feminine, but that the Latin words in -or should be masculine.
- (7) *Honneur* and *Labeur* were feminine in Old French, and may have become masculine because of their occasional use in a concrete sense, or owing to a pedantic attempt to restore the original gender.

N.B. French concrete nouns in -eur are masc., as *empereur* fr. *imperatorum*; *malheur* and *bonheur* are masc. as they come from *augurium*.

2. *Words that are neuter in Latin are masculine in French.*

The most important exceptions are :

Feminine.		Neuter.
Cuiller	<i>spoon</i>	cochleare
Encre	<i>ink</i>	encaustum
Étable	<i>stable</i>	stabulum
Étude	<i>study</i>	studium.
Horloge	<i>clock</i>	horologium.
Huile	<i>oil</i>	oleum.
Jument	<i>mare</i>	jumentum.
Lèvre	<i>lip</i>	labrum
Mer	<i>sea</i>	mare
Pièce	<i>piece</i>	petium
Pointe	<i>point</i>	punctum
Poire	<i>pear</i>	pirum
Pomme	<i>apple</i>	pomum
Prune	<i>plum</i>	prunum
Réponse	<i>answer</i>	responsum
Tourmente	<i>storm</i>	tormentum

also most nouns derived from Latin neuter plurals :—

Arme	<i>arms</i>	arma
Date	<i>date</i>	data
Enseigne	<i>ensign</i>	insignia
Entrailles	<i>entrails</i>	intralia
Épousailles	<i>wedding</i>	sponsalia
Joie	<i>joy</i>	gaudia
Merveille	<i>wonder</i>	mirabilia
Volaille	<i>fowl</i>	volatilia.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

- (1) All these words except *jument* and *mer* end in "e," and were probably made feminine by false analogy with words coming from Latin nouns of the "a" declension.
- (2) *Jument* is feminine because of its meaning.
- (3) *Mer*. Cf. *θάλασσα* (Gk.) and *die See* (Ger.).
- (4) About the gender of nouns from Latin neuter plurals there are two views :
- (a) That the neuter plurals in "a" were mistaken for feminine nouns of the "a" declension.¹
- (b) That the words became feminine because of their meaning, i.e. *abstract* or *collective*.

N.B. Latin feminines in *-us* from Greek feminines in *-os* are masculine in French.

Atome	<i>atom</i>	<i>atomum</i>
Dialecte	<i>dialect</i>	<i>dialectum</i>
Exode	<i>Exodus</i>	<i>Exodum</i>
Périmètre	<i>perimeter</i>	<i>perimetrum</i>

¹ Brachet writes in his 'Historical French Grammar':—"Some neuter substantives became feminines, the neuter plural in "a" (*pecora*) having been mistaken (a strange error!) for a singular nominative of the first declension. In texts of the fifth century we find such accusatives as *pecoras*, *pergamenam*, *vestimenats*, &c."

3. *Words that are feminine in Latin are feminine in French.*

The most important exceptions are :

Masculine.		Feminine.
Aigle	<i>eagle</i>	aquilam
Appendice	<i>appendix</i>	appendicem
Arbre	<i>tree</i>	arborem
Art	<i>art</i>	artem
Dimanche	<i>Sunday</i>	(diem) Dominicam
Diocèse	<i>diocese</i>	diœcesim
Dôme	<i>dome</i>	domum
Été	<i>summer</i>	æstatem
Front	<i>forehead</i>	frontem
Ongle	<i>nail</i>	ungulam
Orchestre	<i>orchestra</i>	orchestram
Piège	<i>snares</i>	pedicam
Poison	<i>poison</i>	potionem
Poisson	<i>fish</i>	piscationem
Rossignol	<i>nightingale</i>	lusciniolam
Salut	<i>health</i>	salutem
Sort	<i>fate</i>	sortem
Soupçon	<i>suspicion</i>	suspicionem
Vertige	<i>vertigo</i>	vertiginem

also names of trees :

Cyprès	<i>cypress</i>	cupressum
Lierre	<i>ivy</i>	(illam) hederam
Pin	<i>pine</i>	pinum
Myrte	<i>myrtle</i>	myrtum

(exceptions, *palme*, *ébène*, *épine*, *vigne*, and a few others feminine).

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

- (1) *Aigle*, the male is regarded.
- (2) *Arbre* follows the analogy of the names of particular trees.
- (3) *Art*. Most words in *-art* are masculine.
- (4) *Dimanche*. The names of the other days of the week are masculine.
- (5) *Été*. The names of the other seasons are masculine.
- (6) *Front*, cf. *mont*, *pont*, *font* coming from Latin masculine.
- (7) *Ongle*, cf. *angle* from *angulum* masculine.
- (8) *Orchestre*, cf. *ministre*, *monstre*, *lustre*, from Latin masculine or neuters.
- (9) *Poison*, cf. *pion*, *lion*, *paon*, *maçon*, *saumon*, *poumon*, *savon*, from Latin masculines in *-onem*.
- (10) *Rossignol*, cf. *sol*, *col*, from Latin neuters *solum*, *collum*.
- (11) *Salut* first became masc. in the sense of "salutation" or the "act of saluting," "puis le féminin s'efface tout à fait." (Littré.)
- (12) *Sort*. Words in *-ort* are masc., cf. *port* (exc. *mort*).
- (13) *Vertige*. Words in *-ige* are masc. (with 3 exc.) because they come from Latin words in *-igium*, e.g. *prodige*, *litige*, *prestige*, *vestige*.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

A CLASSIFIED LIST
OR
EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE BELL & SONS.

Full Catalogues will be sent post free on application.

BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA.

*A Series of Greek and Latin Authors, with English Notes; edited by
eminent Scholars. 8vo.*

- Æschylus.** By F. A. Paley, M.A. 18s.
Cicero's Orations. By G. Long, M.A. 4 vols. 16s., 14s., 16s., 18s.
Demosthenes. By R. Whiston, M.A. 2 vols. 16s. each.
Euripides. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 3 vols. 16s. each.
Homer. By F. A. Paley, M.A. Vol. I. 12s.; Vol. II. 14s.
Herodotus. By Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D. 2 vols. 32s.
Hesiod. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 10s. 6d.
Horace. By Rev. A. J. Maclean, M.A. 18s.
Juvenal and Persius. By Rev. A. J. Maclean, M.A. 12s.
Plato. By W. H. Thompson, D.D. 2 vols. 7s. 6d. each.
Sophocles. By Rev. F. H. Blaydes, M.A. Vol. I. 18s.
Tacitus: The Annals. By the Rev. P. Frost. 15s.
Terence. By E. St. J. Parry, M.A. 18s.
Virgil. By J. Conington, M.A. 3 vols. 12s., 14s., 14s.
An Atlas of Classical Geography; Twenty-four Maps. By W. Hughes and George Long, M.A. New edition, with coloured outlines. Imperial 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Uniform with above.

- A Complete Latin Grammar.** By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. 3rd Edition. 14s.
A Complete Greek Grammar. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. 3rd Edition. 16s.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL CLASSICS.

A Series of Greek and Latin Authors, with English Notes. Fcap. 8vo.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico. By George Long, M.A. 5s. 6d.

——— *Books I.-III. For Junior Classes.* By G. Long, M.A. 2s. 6d.

Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. Selected Poems. With Life. By Rev. A. H. Wadsworth. 8s. 6d.

Cicero: De Senectute, De Amicitia, and Select Epistles. By George Long, M.A. 4s. 6d.

Cornelius Nepos. By Rev. J. F. Macmichael. 2s. 6d.

Homer; Iliad. Books I.-XII. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 6s. 6d.

Horace. With Life. By A. J. Macleane, M.A. 6s. 6d.

Juvenal: Sixteen Satires. By H. Prior, M.A. 4s. 6d.

Martial: Select Epigrams. With Life. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 6s. 6d.

Ovid: the Fasti. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 5s.

Sallust: Catilina and Jugurtha. With Life. By G. Long, M.A. 5s.

Tacitus: Germania and Agricola. By Rev. P. Frost. 3s. 6d.

Virgil: Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid, Books I.-IV. Abridged from Professor Conington's edition. 6s. 6d.

(The Bucolics and Georgics in one volume. 3s.)

——— *Æneid, Bks. V.-XII. Abgd. from Prof. Conington's Ed.* 5s. 6d.

Xenophon: the Anabasis. With Life. By Rev. J. F. Macmichael. 5s.

——— *The Cyropædia.* By G. M. Gorham, M.A. 6s.

——— *Memorabilia.* By Percival Frost, M.A. 4s. 6d.

A Grammar-School Atlas of Classical Geography. Containing Ten selected Maps. Imperial 8vo. 5s.

Uniform with the Series.

The New Testament, in Greek. With English Notes, &c. By Rev. J. F. Macmichael. 7s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS.

Æschylus. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 3s.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico. By G. Long, M.A. 2s.

Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia, et Epistolæ Selectæ. By G. Long, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Ciceronis Orationes. Vol I. (in Verrem). By G. Long, M.A. 3s. 6d.

Euripides. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 3 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

Herodotus. By J. G. Blakesley, B.D. 2 vols. 7s.

Homeri Ilias. I.-XII. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 2s. 6d.

Horatius. By A. J. Macleane, M.A. 2s. 6d.

- Juvenal et Persius. By A. J. Maclean, M.A. 1s. 6d.
 Lucretius. By H. A. J. Munro, M.A. 2s. 6d.
 Sallusti Crispi Catilina et Jugurtha. By G. Long, M.A. 1s. 6d.
 Terenti Comœdiæ. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 3s.
 Thucydides. By J. G. Donaldson, D.D. 2 vols. 7s.
 Virgilius. By J. Conington, M.A. 3s. 6d.
 Xenophontis Expeditio Cyri. By J. F. Macmichael, B.A. 2s. 6d.
 Novum Testamentum Græcum. By F. H. Scrivener, M.A. 4s. 6d.
 An edition with wide margin for notes, 12s.

CAMBRIDGE TEXTS WITH NOTES.

*A Selection of the most usually read of the Greek and Latin Authors
 Annotated for Schools. Fcap 8vo. 1s. 6d. each.*

- Euripides. Alcestis. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 ——— Medea. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 ——— Hippolytus. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 ——— Hecuba. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 ——— Bacchæ. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 Æschylus. Prometheus Vincetus. By F. A. Paley, M.A.
 Ovid. Selections. By A. J. Maclean, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SERIES.

*A Series of Classical Texts, annotated by well-known Scholars.
 Crown 8vo.*

- Aristophanes. The Peace. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 4s. 6d.
 ——— The Acharnians. By F. A. Paley. 4s. 6d.
 ——— The Frogs. By F. A. Paley, M.A. [*Immediately.*]
 Cicero. The Letters to Atticus. Bk. I. By A. Pretor, M.A. 4s. 6d.
 Demosthenes de Falsa Legatione. By R. Shilleto, M.A. 6s.
 ——— The Law of Leptines. By B. W. Beatson, M.A.
 Plato. The Apology of Socrates and Crito. By W. Wagner, Ph.D.
 4th Edition. 4s. 6d.
 ——— The Phædo. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 5s. 6d.
 ——— The Protagoras. By W. Wayte, M.A. 4s. 6d.
 Plautus. The Aulularia. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 2nd Edition. 4s. 6d.
 ——— Trinummus. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 2nd Edition. 4s. 6d.
 Sophoclis Trachinise. By A. Pretor, M.A. [*Immediately.*]
 Terence. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 10s. 6d.
 Theocritus. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 4s. 6d.

Others in preparation.

CRITICAL AND ANNOTATED EDITIONS.

- Ætina.** By H. A. J. Munro, M.A. 3s. 6d.
Aristophanis Comœdiæ. By H. A. Holden, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. 23s. 6d. Plays sold separately.
 ——— Pax. By F. A. Paley, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Horace. Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera. By H. A. J. Munro, M.A. Large 8vo. 11. 1s.
Livy. The first five Books. By J. Prendeville. 12mo. roan, 5s. Or Books I.—III. 3s. 6d. IV. and V. 3s. 6d.
Lucretius. Titi Lucretii Cari de Rerum Natura Libri Sex. With a Translation and Notes. By H. A. J. Munro, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. Text, 16s. Vol. II. Translation, 6s. (Sold separately.)
Ovid. P. Ovidii Nasonis Heroides XIV. By A. Palmer, M.A. 8vo. 6s.
Propertius. Sex. Aurelii Propertii Carmina. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 8vo. Cloth, 9s.
Sophocles. The Ajax. By C. E. Palmer, M.A. [*Immediately.*]
Thucydides. The History of the Peloponnesian War. By Richard Shilleto, M.A. Book I. 8vo. 6s. 6d. (Book II. *in the press.*)
Greek Testament. By Henry Alford, D.D. 4 vols. 8vo. (Sold separately.) Vol. I. 11. 8s. Vol. II. 11. 4s. Vol. III. 18s. Vol. IV. Part I. 18s.; Part II. 14s.; or in one Vol. 32s.

LATIN AND GREEK CLASS-BOOKS.

- Auxilia Latina. A Series of Progressive Latin Exercises.** By Rev. J. B. Baddeley, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.
Latin Prose Lessons. By A. J. Church, M.A. 2nd Edit. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Latin Exercises and Grammar Papers. By T. Collins, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Analytical Latin Exercises. By C. P. Mason, B.A. 2nd Edit. 3s. 6d.
Scala Græca: a Series of Elementary Greek Exercises. By Rev. J. W. Davis, M.A., and R. W. Baddeley, M.A. 3rd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Greek Verse Composition. By G. Preston, M.A. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
 BY THE REV. P. FROST, M.A., ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
Eclogæ Latinæ; or, First Latin Reading Book, with English Notes and a Dictionary. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Materials for Latin Prose Composition. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Key, 4s.
A Latin Verse Book. An Introductory Work on Hexameters and Pentameters. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. Key, 5s.
Analecta Græca Minora, with Introductory Sentences, English Notes, and a Dictionary. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Materials for Greek Prose Composition. New Edit. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Key, 5s.
Florilegium Poeticum. Elegiac Extracts from Ovid and Tibullus. With Notes. Fcap. 8vo. 3s.

By THE REV. F. E. GRETTON.

A First Cheque-Book for Latin Verse-makers. 1s. 6d.

A Latin Version for Masters. 2s. 6d.

Reddenda; or, Passages with Parallel Hints for Translation into Latin Prose and Verse. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Reddenda Reddita (see next page).

By H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D.

Foliorum Silvula. Part I. Passages for Translation into Latin Elegiac and Heroic Verse. 8th Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

—— **Part II. Select Passages for Translation into Latin Lyric and Comic Iambic Verse. 3rd Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.**

—— **Part III. Select Passages for Translation into Greek Verse. 3rd Edition. Post 8vo. 8s.**

Folia Silvulae, sive Eclogae Poetarum Anglicorum in Latinum et Graecum conversae. 8vo. Vol. I. 10s. 6d. Vol. II. 12s.

Foliorum Centuriæ. Select Passages for Translation into Latin and Greek Prose. 6th Edition. Post 8vo. 4s.

TRANSLATIONS, SELECTIONS, &c.

* * Many of the following books are well adapted for school prizes.

Æschylus. Translated into English Prose by F. A. Paley, M.A. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

—— **Translated by Anna Swanwick. Crown 8vo. 2 vols. 12s.**

—— **Folio Edition, with Thirty-three Illustrations from Flaxman's designs. 2l. 2s.**

Anthologia Græca. A Selection of Choice Greek Poetry, with Notes. By Rev. F. St. John Thackeray. 4th and Cheaper Edition. 16mo. 4s. 6d.

Anthologia Latina. A Selection of Choice Latin Poetry, from Nævius to Boëthius, with Notes. By Rev. F. St. John Thackeray. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Aristophanes: The Peace. Text and metrical translation. By B. B. Rogers, M.A. Fcap. 4to. 7s. 6d.

—— **The Wasps. Text and metrical translation. By B. B. Rogers, M.A. Fcap. 4to. 7s. 6d.**

Corpus Poetarum Latinorum. Edited by Walker. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Horace. The Odes and Carmen Sæculare. In English verse by J. Conington, M.A. 7th edition. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

—— **The Satires and Epistles. In English verse by J. Conington, M.A. 4th edition. 6s. 6d.**

—— **Illustrated from Antique Gems by C. W. King, M.A. The text revised with Introduction by H. A. J. Munro, M.A. Large 8vo. 1l. 1s.**

- Mvsa Etonenses, sive Carminvm Etonæ Conditovm Delectvs.** By Richard Oke. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.
- Propertius.** Verse translations from Book V., with revised Latin Text. By F. A. Paley, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 3s.
- Plato.** *Gorgias.* Translated by E. M. Cope, M.A. 8vo. 7s.
- *Philebus.* Translated by F. A. Paley, M.A. Small 8vo. 4s.
- *Theætetus.* Translated by F. A. Paley, M.A. Small 8vo. 4s.
- *Analysis and Index of the Dialogues.* By Dr. Day. Post 8vo. 5s.
- Reddenda Reddita:** Passages from English Poetry, with a Latin Verse Translation. By F. E. Gretton. Crown 8vo. 6s.
- Sabrinæ Corolla in hortulis Regiæ Scholæ Salopiensis contexuerunt tres viri floribus legendis.** Editio tertia. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Sertum Carthusianum Floribus trium Seculorum Contextum.** By W. H. Brown. 8vo. 14s.
- Theocritus.** In English Verse, by C. S. Calverley, M.A. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Translations into English and Latin.** By C. S. Calverley, M.A. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- into Greek and Latin Verse. By R. C. Jebb. 4to. cloth gilt. 10s. 6d.
- Virgil in English Rhythm.** By Rev. R. C. Singleton. Large crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

REFERENCE VOLUMES.

- A Latin Grammar.** By T. H. Key, M.A. 6th Thousand. Post 8vo. 8s.
- A Short Latin Grammar for Schools.** By T. H. Key, M.A., F.R.S. 11th Edition. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- A Guide to the Choice of Classical Books.** By J. B. Mayor, M.A. Crown 8vo. 2s.
- The Theatre of the Greeks.** By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. 8th Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.
- A Dictionary of Latin and Greek Quotations.** By H. T. Riley. Post 8vo. 5s. With Index Verborum, 6s.
- A History of Roman Literature.** By W. S. Teuffel, Professor at the University of Tübingen. By W. Wagner, Ph.D. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. 21s.
- Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge.** Revised and corrected. 3rd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

CLASSICAL TABLES.

- Greek Verbs.** A Catalogue of Verbs, Irregular and Defective; their leading formations, tenses, and inflexions, with Paradigms for conjugation, Rules for formation of tenses, &c. &c. By J. S. Baird, T.C.D. 2s. 6d.
- Greek Accents (Notes on).** By A. Barry, D.D. New Edition. 1s.
- Homeric Dialect.** Its Leading Forms and Peculiarities. By J. S. Baird, T.C.D. 1s.
- Greek Accidence.** By the Rev. P. Frost, M.A. New Edition. 1s.
- Latin Accidence.** By the Rev. P. Frost, M.A. 1s.

Latin Versification. 1s.

Notabilia Quædam; or the Principal Tenses of most of the Irregular Greek Verbs and Elementary Greek, Latin, and French Constructions. New edition. 1s.

Richmond Rules for the Ovidian Distich, &c. By J. Tate, M.A. 1s.

The Principles of Latin Syntax. 1s.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

A Series of Elementary Treatises for the use of Students in the Universities, Schools, and Candidates for the Public Examinations. Fcap. 8vo.

Arithmetic. By Rev. C. Elsee, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 7th Edit. 3s. 6d.

Algebra. By the Rev. C. Elsee, M.A. 4th Edit. 4s.

Arithmetic. By A. Wrigley, M.A. 3s. 6d.

—— **A Progressive Course of Examples. With Answers.** By J. Watson, M.A. 3rd Edition. 2s. 6d.

Algebra. Progressive Course of Examples. With Answers. By Rev. W. F. M'Michael, M.A., and R. Proowe Smith, M.A. [Immediately.

An Introduction to Plane Astronomy. By P. T. Main, M.A. 2nd Edition. 4s.

Conic Sections treated Geometrically. By W. H. Besant, M.A. 2nd Edition. 4s. 6d.

Elementary Statics. By Rev. H. Goodwin, D.D. 2nd Edit. 3s.

Elementary Dynamics. By Rev. H. Goodwin, D.D. 2nd Edit. 3s.

Elementary Hydrostatics. By W. H. Besant, M.A. 7th Edit. 4s.

An Elementary Treatise on Mensuration. By B. T. Moore, M.A. 5s.

The First Three Sections of Newton's Principia, with an Appendix; and the Ninth and Eleventh Sections. By J. H. Evans, M.A. 5th Edition, by P. T. Main, M.A. 4s.

Elementary Trigonometry. By T. P. Hudson, M.A. 3s. 6d.

Geometrical Optics. With Answers. By W. S. Aldis, M.A. 3s. 6d.

Analytical Geometry for Schools. By T. G. Vyvyan. 3rd Edit. 4s. 6d.

Companion to the Greek Testament. By A. C. Barrett, A.M. 3rd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer. By W. G. Humphry, B.D. 5th Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Music. By H. C. Banister. 6th Edition revised. 5s.

—— **History of.** By H. G. Bonavia Hunt, Mus. B. Oxon. [Shortly.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Principles and Practice of Arithmetic. By J. Hind, M.A. 9th Edit. 4s. 6d.

Elements of Algebra. By J. Hind, M.A. 6th Edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
See also foregoing Series.

GEOMETRY AND EUCLID.

- Text Book of Geometry.** By T. S. Aldis, M.A. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Part I. 2s. 6d. Part II. 2s.
- The Elements of Euclid.** By H. J. Hose. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Exercises separately, 1s.
- **The First Six Books, with Commentary by Dr. Lardner.**
10th Edition. 8vo. 6s.
- **The First Two Books explained to Beginners.** By C. P. Mason, B.A. 2nd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- The Enunciations and Figures to Euclid's Elements.** By Rev. J. Brasse, D.D. 3rd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. On Cards, in case, 5s. 6d.
Without the Figures, 6d.
- Exercises on Euclid and in Modern Geometry.** By J. McDowell, B.A.
Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Geometrical Conic Sections.** By W. H. Besant, M.A. 2nd Edit. 4s. 6d.
- The Geometry of Conics.** By C. Taylor, M.A. 2nd Edit. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
- Solutions of Geometrical Problems, proposed at St. John's College**
from 1830 to 1846. By T. Gaekin, M.A. 8vo. 12s.

TRIGONOMETRY.

- The Shrewsbury Trigonometry.** By J. C. P. Aldous. Crown 8vo. 2s.
- Elementary Trigonometry.** By T. P. Hudson, M.A. 3s. 6d.
- Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.** By J. Hind, M.A.
5th Edition. 12mo. 6s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Mensuration.** By B. T. Moore, M.A. 5s.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

- An Introduction to Analytical Plane Geometry.** By W. P. Turnbull,
M.A. 8vo. 12s.
- Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.** By M. O'Brien, M.A.
8vo. 9s.
- Problems on the Principles of Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.** By W.
Walton, M.A. 8vo. 16s.
- Trilinear Co-ordinates, and Modern Analytical Geometry of Two Di-
mensions.** By W. A. Whitworth, M.A. 8vo. 16s.
- Choice and Chance.** By W. A. Whitworth. 2nd Edit. Cr. 8vo. 6s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry.** By W. S. Aldis, M.A.
2nd Edition, revised. 8vo. 8s.
- Geometrical Illustrations of the Differential Calculus.** By M. B. Pell.
8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus.** By M. O'Brien,
M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Notes on Roulettees and Glissettes.** By W. H. Besant, M.A. 8vo.
3s. 6d.
- Elliptic Functions, Elementary Treatise on.** By A. Cayley, M.A.
Demy 15s.

MECHANICS & NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

- Elementary Statics.** By H. Goodwin, D.D. Fcap. 8vo. 2nd Edit. 3s.
- Treatise on Statics.** By S. Earnshaw, M.A. 4th Edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- A Treatise on Elementary Dynamics.** By W. Garnett, B.A. Cr. 8vo. 6s.
- Elementary Dynamics.** By H. Goodwin, D.D. Fcap. 8vo. 2nd Edit. 3s.
- Problems in Statics and Dynamics.** By W. Walton, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Problems in Theoretical Mechanics.** By W. Walton. 2nd Edit. revised and enlarged. Demy 8vo. 16s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics.** By Prof. Potter. 4th Edit. revised. 8s. 6d.
- Elementary Hydrostatics.** By Prof. Potter. 7s. 6d.
- By W. H. Besant, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 8th Edition. 4s.
- A Treatise on Hydromechanics.** By W. H. Besant, M.A. 8vo. New Edition revised. 10s. 6d.
- A Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle.** By W. H. Besant, M.A. [Preparing.]
- Solutions of Examples on the Dynamics of a Rigid Body.** By W. N. Griffin, M.A. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
- Of Motion. An Elementary Treatise.** By J. R. Lunn, M.A. 7s. 6d.
- Geometrical Optics.** By W. S. Aldis, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- A Chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.** By W. S. Aldis, M.A. 8vo. 2s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Optics.** By Prof. Potter. Part I. 3rd Edit. 9s. 6d. Part II. 12s. 6d.
- Physical Optics; or the Nature and Properties of Light.** By Prof. Potter, A.M. 6s. 6d. Part II. 7s. 6d.
- Heat, An Elementary Treatise on.** By W. Garnett, B.A. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Figures Illustrative of Geometrical Optics.** From Schelbach. By W. B. Hopkins. Folio. Plates. 10s. 6d.
- The First Three Sections of Newton's Principia, with an Appendix; and the Ninth and Eleventh Sections.** By J. H. Evans, M.A. 5th Edit. Edited by P. T. Main, M.A. 4s.
- An Introduction to Plane Astronomy.** By P. T. Main, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 4s.
- Practical and Spherical Astronomy.** By R. Main, M.A. 8vo. 14s.
- Elementary Chapters on Astronomy, from the "Astronomie Physique" of Biot.** By H. Goodwin, D.D. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- A Compendium of Facts and Formulae in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.** By G. R. Smalley. Fcap. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Elementary Course of Mathematics.** By H. Goodwin, D.D. 6th Edit. 8vo. 16s.
- Problems and Examples, adapted to the "Elementary Course of Mathematics."** 3rd Edition. 8vo. 5s.
- Solutions of Goodwin's Collection of Problems and Examples.** By W. W. Hutt, M.A. 3rd Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. 9s.

Elementary Examples in Pure Mathematics. By J. Taylor. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Mechanical Euclid. By the late W. Whewell, D.D. 5th Edition. 5s.

Mechanics of Construction. With numerous Examples. By S. Fenwick, F.R.A.S. 8vo. 12s.

Table of Anti-Logarithms. By H. E. Filipowski. 3rd Edit. 8vo. 15s.

Mathematical and other Writings of R. L. Ellis, M.A. 8vo. 16s.

Notes on the Principles of Pure and Applied Calculation. By Rev. J. Challis, M.A. Demy 8vo. 15s.

The Mathematical Principle of Physics. By Rev. J. Challis, M.A. Demy 8vo. 5s.

HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Rome and the Campagna. By R. Burn, M.A. With 85 Engravings and 26 Maps and Plans. With Appendix. 4to. 8l. 3s.

The History of the Kings of Rome. By Dr. T. H. Dyer. 8vo. 16s.

Modern Europe. By Dr. T. H. Dyer. 2nd Edition revised and continued. 5 vols. demy 8vo. [Immediately.]

A Plea for Livy. By Dr. T. H. Dyer. 8vo. 1s.

Roma Regalis. By T. H. Dyer. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The History of Pompeii: its Buildings and Antiquities. By T. H. Dyer. 3rd Edition, brought down to 1874. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Ancient Athens: its History, Topography, and Remains. By T. H. Dyer. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. 1l. 5s.

The Decline of the Roman Republic. By G. Long. 5 vols. 8vo. 14s. each.

A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages. By C. H. Pearson, M.A. 2nd Edit., revised and enlarged. 8vo. Vol. I. 16s. Vol. II. 14s.

Historical Maps of England. By C. H. Pearson. Folio. 2nd Edit. revised. 3ls. 6d.

A Practical Synopsis of English History. By A. Bowes. 4th Edit. 8vo. 2s.

Student's Text-Book of English and General History. By D. Beale. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Lives of the Queens of England. By A. Strickland. 6 vols. post 8vo. 5s. each. Abridged edition. 1 vol. 6s. 6d.

Eginhard's Life of Karl the Great. Translated with Notes by W. Glaister, M.A., B.C.L. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Outlines of Indian History. By A. W. Hughes. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Elements of General History. By Prof. Tytler. New Edition, brought down to 1874. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

ATLASES.

An Atlas of Classical Geography. 24 Maps. By W. Hughes and G. Long, M.A. New Edition. Imperial 8vo. 12s. 6d.

A Grammar-School Atlas of Classical Geography. Ten Maps selected from the above. New Edition. Imperial 8vo. 5s.

First Classical Maps. By the Rev. J. Tate, M.A. 3rd Edition. Imperial 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Standard Library Atlas of Classical Geography. Imp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

Webster's Dictionary of the English Language. Re-edited by N. Porter and C. A. Goodrich. With Dr. Mahn's Etymology. 1 vol. 21s. With Appendices and 70 additional pages of Illustrations, 31s. 6d.

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*Quarterly Review*.

New Dictionary of the English Language. Combining Explanation with Etymology, and copiously illustrated by Quotations from the best Authorities. By Dr. Richardson. New Edition, with a Supplement. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.; half rusia, 5l. 15s. 6d.; rusia, 6l. 12s. Supplement separately. 4to. 12s.

An 8vo. Edition, without the Quotations, 15s.; half rusia, 20s.; rusia, 21s.

The Elements of the English Language. By E. Adams, Ph.D. 15th Edition. Post 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Philological Essays. By T. H. Key, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Language, its Origin and Development. By T. H. Key, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. 14s.

Varronianus. A Critical and Historical Introduction to the Ethnography of Ancient Italy and to the Philological Study of the Latin Language. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. 3rd Edition. 8vo. 16s.

Synonyms and Antonyms of the English Language. By Archdeacon Smith. 2nd Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.

Synonyms Discriminated. By Archdeacon Smith. Demy 8vo. 16s.

A Syriac Grammar. By G. Phillips, D.D. 3rd Edit., enlarged. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Grammar of the Arabic Language. By Rev. W. J. Beumont, M.A. 12mo. 7s.

DIVINITY, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Novum Testamentum Græcum, Textus Stephanici, 1550. By F. H. Scrivener, A.M., LL.D. New Edition. 16mo. 4s. 6d. Also on Writing Paper, with Wide Margin. Half-bound. 12s.

By the same Author.

Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensi. 4to. 26s.

A Full Collation of the Codex Sinaiticus with the Received Text of the New Testament, with Critical Introduction. 2nd Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament. With Forty Facsimiles from Ancient Manuscripts. New Edition. 8vo. 16s.

Six Lectures on the Text of the New Testament. For English Readers. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The New Testament for English Readers. By the late H. Alford, D.D. Vol. I. Part I. 3rd Edit. 12s. Vol. I. Part II. 2nd Edit. 10s. 6d. Vol. II. Part I. 2nd Edit. 16s. Vol. II. Part II. 2nd Edit. 16s.

The Greek Testament. By the late H. Alford, D.D. Vol. I. 6th Edit. 1l. 8s. Vol. II. 6th Edit. 1l. 4s. Vol. III. 5th Edit. 12s. Vol. IV. Part I. 4th Edit. 18s. Vol. IV. Part II. 4th Edit. 14s. Vol. IV., 1l. 12s.

- Companion to the Greek Testament.** By A. C. Barrett, M.A. 3rd Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.
- Hints for Improvement in the Authorised Version of the New Testament.** By the late J. Scholefield, M.A. 4th Edit. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.
- Liber Apologeticus.** The Apology of Tertullian, with English Notes, by H. A. Woodham, LL.D. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- The Book of Psalms.** A New Translation, with Introductions, &c. By Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D. 8vo. Vol. I. 4th Edition, 18s. Vol. II. 3rd Edit. 16s.
- **Abridged for Schools.** 2nd Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.** By the Ven. Archdeacon Welchman. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. Interleaved, 3s.
- History of the Articles of Religion.** By C. H. Hardwick. 3rd Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.
- Pearson on the Creed.** Carefully printed from an early edition. With Analysis and Index by E. Walford, M.A. Post 8vo. 5s.
- Doctrinal System of St. John as Evidence of the Date of his Gospel.** By Rev. J. J. Lias, M.A. Crown 8vo. 6s.
- An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer.** By Rev. W. G. Humphry, B.D. 5th Edition, enlarged. Small post 8vo. 4s. 6d.
- The New Table of Lessons Explained.** By Rev. W. G. Humphry, B.D. Fcap. 1s. 6d.
- A Commentary on the Gospels for the Sundays and other Holy Days of the Christian Year.** By Rev. W. Denton, A.M. New Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 54s. Sold separately.
- Commentary on the Epistles for the Sundays and other Holy Days of the Christian Year.** 2 vols. 36s. Sold separately.
- Commentary on the Acts.** Vol. I. 8vo. 18s. Vol. II. 14s.
- Jewel's Apology for the Church of England, with a Memoir.** 32mo. 2s.
- Notes on the Catechism.** By Rev. A. Barry, D.D. 5th Edit. Fcap. 2s.
- Catechetical Hints and Helps.** By Rev. E. J. Boyce, M.A. 3rd Edition, revised. Fcap. 2s. 6d.
- Examination Papers on Religious Instruction.** By Rev. E. J. Boyce. Sewed. 1s. 6d.
- Church Teaching for the Church's Children.** An Exposition of the Catechism. By the Rev. F. W. Harper. Sq. fcap. 2s.
- The Winton Church Catechist.** Questions and Answers on the Teaching of the Church Catechism. By the late Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, LL.D. 3rd Edition. Cloth, 8s.; or in Four Parts, sewed.
- The Church Teacher's Manual of Christian Instruction.** By Rev. M. F. Sadler. 16th Thousand. 2s. 6d.
- Brief Words on School Life.** By Rev. J. Kempthorne. Fcap. 3s. 6d.
- Short Explanation of the Epistles and Gospels of the Christian Year, with Questions.** Royal 3 mo. 2s. 6d.; calf, 4s. 6d.
- Butler's Analogy of Religion; with Introduction and Index** by Rev. Dr. Steere. New Edition. Fcap. 3s. 6d.

- Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, and Dissertation on Virtue.** By W. Whewell, D.D. 4th Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England.** By W. Whewell, D.D. Crown 8vo. 8s.
- Elements of Morality, including Polity.** By W. Whewell, D.D. New Edition, in 8vo. 15s.
- Astronomy and General Physics (Bridgewater Treatise).** New Edition. 5s.
- Kent's Commentary on International Law.** By J. T. Abdy, LL.D. New and Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]
- A Manual of the Roman Civil Law.** By G. Leapingwell, LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

FOREIGN CLASSICS.

- A series for use in Schools, with English Notes, grammatical and explanatory, and renderings of difficult idiomatic expressions.*
Fcap. 8vo.
- Schiller's Wallenstein.** By Dr. A. Buchheim. 2nd Edit. 6s. 6d.
Or the Lager and Piccolomini, 3s. 6d. Wallenstein's Tod, 3s. 6d.
- **Maid of Orleans.** By Dr. W. Wagner. 3s. 6d.
- **Maria Stuart.** By V. Kastner. 3s.
- Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea.** By E. Bell, M.A., and E. Wölfel. 2s. 6d.
- German Ballads, from Uhland, Goethe, and Schiller.** By C. L. Bielefeld. 3s. 6d.
- Charles XII., par Voltaire.** By L. Direy. 3rd Edit. 3s. 6d.
- Aventures de Télémaque, par Fénelon.** By C. J. Delille. 2nd Edit. 4s. 6d.
- Select Fables of La Fontaine.** By F. E. A. Gasc. New Edition. 3s.
- Fluciola, by X. B. Saintine.** By Dr. Dubuc. 4th Edit. 3s. 6d.

FRENCH CLASS-BOOKS.

- Twenty Lessons in French.** With Vocabulary, giving the Pronunciation. By W. Brebner. Post 8vo. 4s.
- French Grammar for Public Schools.** By Rev. A. C. Clapin, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 2nd Edit. 2s. 6d. Separately, Part I. 2s.; Part II. 1s. 6d.
- French Primer.** By Rev. A. C. Clapin, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.
- Le Nouveau Trésor; or, French Student's Companion.** By M. E. S. 16th Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

F. E. A. GASC'S FRENCH COURSE.

- First French Book.** Fcap. 8vo. New Edition. 1s. 6d.
Second French Book. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Key to First and Second French Books. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
French Fables for Beginners, in Prose, with Index. New Edition. 12mo. 2s.
Select Fables of La Fontaine. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s.
Histoires Amusantes et Instructives. With Notes. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Practical Guide to Modern French Conversation. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
French Poetry for the Young. With Notes. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.
Materials for French Prose Composition; or, Selections from the best English Prose Writers. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Key, 6s.
Prosateurs Contemporains. With Notes. 8vo. New Edition, revised. 5s.
Le Petit Compagnon; a French Talk-Book for Little Children. 16mo. 2s. 6d.
An Improved Modern Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages. 25th Thousand, with additions. 16mo. cloth. 4s.
Modern French-English and English-French Dictionary. 2nd Edition, revised. In 1 vol. 12s. 6d. (formerly 2 vols. 25s.)

GOMBERT'S FRENCH DRAMA.

Being a Selection of the best Tragedies and Comedies of Molière, Racine, Corneille, and Voltaire. With Arguments and Notes by A. Gombert. New Edition, revised by F. E. A. Gasc. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. each; sewed, 6d.

CONTENTS.

MOLIÈRE:—*Le Misanthrope. L'Avare. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Le Tartuffe. Le Malade Imaginaire. Les Femmes Savantes. Les Fourberies de Scapin. Les Précieuses Ridicules. L'Ecole des Femmes. L'Ecole des Maris. Le Médecin malgré Lui.*

RACINE:—*Phédre. Esther. Athalie. Iphigénie. Les Plaideurs.* 1. *Le Thébaïde; ou, Les Frères Ennemis.* 2. *Andromaque.* 3. *Britannicus.*

P. CORNEILLE:—*Le Cid. Horace. Cinna. Polyucte.*

VOLTAIRE:—*Zaïre.*

GERMAN CLASS-BOOKS.

- Materials for German Prose Composition.** By Dr. Buchheim. 4th Edition revised. Fcap. 4s. 6d.
A German Grammar for Public Schools. By the Rev. A. C. Clapin and F. Holl Müller. Fcap. 2s. 6d.
Kotzebue's Der Gefangene. With Notes by Dr. W. Stromberg. 1s.

ENGLISH CLASS-BOOKS.

The Elements of the English Language. By E. Adams, Ph.D. 15th Edition. Post 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Rudiments of English Grammar and Analysis. By E. Adams, Ph.D. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

By C. P. MASON, B.A. LONDON UNIVERSITY.

First Notions of Grammar for Young Learners. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. 8d.

First Steps in English Grammar for Junior Classes. Demy 18mo. New Edition. 1s.

Outlines of English Grammar for the use of Junior Classes. Cloth. 1s. 6d.

English Grammar, including the Principles of Grammatical Analysis. 22nd Edition. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Analysis of Sentences applied to Latin. Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Analytical Latin Exercises: Accidence and Simple Sentences, &c. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Edited for Middle-Class Examinations.

With Notes on the Analysis and Parsing, and Explanatory Remarks.

Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. With Life. 3rd Edit. Post 8vo. 2s.

—— **Book II.** With Life. 2nd Edit. Post 8vo. 2s.

—— **Book III.** With Life. Post 8vo. 2s.

Goldsmith's Deserted Village. With Life. Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Cowper's Task, Book II. With Life. Post 8vo. 2s.

Thomson's Spring. With Life. Post 8vo. 2s.

—— **Winter.** With Life. Post 8vo. 2s.

Practical Hints on Teaching. By Rev. J. Menet, M.A. 4th Edit. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; paper, 2s.

Test Lessons in Dictation. Paper cover, 1s. 6d.

Questions for Examinations in English Literature. By Rev. W. W. Skeat. 2s. 6d.

Drawing Copies. By P. H. Delamotte. Oblong 8vo. 12s. Sold also in parts at 1s. each.

Poetry for the School-room. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Select Parables from Nature, for Use in Schools. By Mrs. A. Gatty. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. 1s.

School Record for Young Ladies' Schools. 6d.

Geographical Text-Book; a Practical Geography. By M. E. S. 12mo. 2s.

The Blank Maps done up separately. 4to. 2s. coloured.

A First Book of Geography. By Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S. &c. Illustrated. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Loudon's (Mrs.) Entertaining Naturalist. New Edition. Revised by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. 5s.

—— **Handbook of Botany.** New Edition, greatly enlarged by D. Wooster. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

The Botanist's Pocket-Book. With a copious Index. By W. R. Hayward. Crown 8vo. Cloth limp, 4s. 6d.

Experimental Chemistry, founded on the Work of Dr. Stöckhardt. By C. W. Heaton. Post 8vo. 5s.

Double Entry Elucidated. By B. W. Foster. 7th Edit. 4to. 8s. 6d.

A New Manual of Book-keeping. By P. Crellin, Accountant. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Picture School-Books. In simple Language, with numerous Illustrations. Royal 16mo.

School Primer. 6d.—School Reader. By J. Tilleard. 1s.—Poetry Book for Schools. 1s.—The Life of Joseph. 1s.—The Scripture Parables. By the Rev. J. E. Clarke. 1s.—The Scripture Miracles. By the Rev. J. E. Clarke. 1s.—The New Testament History. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. 1s.—The Old Testament History. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. 1s.—The Story of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 1s.—The Life of Christopher Columbus. By Sarah Crompton. 1s.—The Life of Martin Luther. By Sarah Crompton. 1s.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS.

In 8 Parts. Limp cloth, 8d. each; or extra binding, 1s. each.

Part I. The Cat and the Hen; A Cat in a Bag; Sam and his Dog, Red-leg; Bob and Tom Lee. Part II. The New-born Lamb; The Good Boy, Bad Boy, and Nice Wise Girl; Bad Ben and Old Sam Sly; Poor Fan. Part III. The Blind Boy; The Mute Girl; A New Tale of Babes in a Wood. Part IV. A Night and a Day, or the Day and the Knight; The New Bank-note; The Royal Visit; A King's Walk on a Winter's Day. Part V. Story of a Cat, told by Herself. Part VI. The Three Monkeys. Part VII. Queen Bee and Busy Bee. Part VIII. Gull's Crag, A Story of the Sea.

BELL'S READING-BOOKS.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

The popularity which the "Books for Young Readers," have attained is a sufficient proof that teachers and pupils alike approve of the use of interesting stories, with a simple plot in place of the dry combination of letters and syllables, making no impression on the mind, of which elementary reading-books generally consist.

The publishers have therefore thought it advisable to extend the application of this principle to books adapted for more advanced readers.

Now Ready. Post 8vo. Strongly bound.

Masterman Ready. By Captain Marryat. 1s. 6d.

Parables from Nature. (Selected.) By Mrs. Gatty. 1s.

Friends in Fur and Feathers. By Gwynfryn. 1s.

Robinson Crusoe. 1s. 6d.

Andersen's Danish Tales. (Selected.) By E. Bell, M.A. 1s.

Southey's Life of Nelson. (Abridged.) 1s.

Grimm's German Tales. (Selected.)

[Immediately.]

London: Printed by JOHN STRANGEWAYS, Castle St. Leicester Sq.

nder. F

Dr. Sch.

lit. 100

ountar.

unmerve.

Is. - Poetry

Variables

ev. J. E. L.

M. A. L.

1. - The 80

Columbo

Crompton

7S.

, 1s. each

Dog, Red

oy, Bad B

Part III. 1

Part IV.

note: 1

f a Cat. 1

re and Ba

3.

vised is

f inter-

ers and

ending-

lication

5.

diately

1.



